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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

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Denmark	12.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	U.S.$1.10	Spain	175 Ptas.
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Finland	10.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	55 L.Fr.	Switzerland	2.80 S.Fr.
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Great Britain	£0.75	Netherlands	3.25 Fl.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh.
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Senate Votes to End Aid To Jordan

Bush Says Action Will Hurt Efforts On Mideast Peace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Wednesday to cut off military and economic aid to Jordan because of the pro-Iraqi stance that King Hussein took during the war.

The provision, opposed by President George Bush, would rescind $20 million in military aid and $35 million in economic aid that the kingdom was to receive this year.

The action came as the Senate worked on legislation to spend $5.2 billion on war-related costs. The legislation includes benefits for veterans, $650 million in war aid for Israel and $200 million for Turkey.

As the Senate debated the legislation, Germany, which sent no troops to the Gulf but pledged to help pay for the war, confirmed that it was reconsidering whether to contribute the full amount it had promised. Lutz Stavenhagen, a senior aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said in parliament that Bonn planned discussions with Washington on reports that the war's costs were less than the total pledged by U.S. allies.

The third and last payment of Germany's contribution is due at the end of the month, but "in the light of the discussions, it will be reconsidered," Mr. Stavenhagen said.

The government had earmarked $11 billion in cash and equipment for the coalition after criticism at home and abroad that it had been slow to back the allied effort.

Wolfgang Roth, an economic expert for the opposition Social Democrats, said on a Hamburg radio station, "I can't see why the Americans have asked for $60 billion from the Kuwaitis, the Saudis, the Japanese and above all from the Germans while they had told the American Congress they only spent $42 billion."

The decision to cut off aid to Jordan was made by voice vote. An effort to keep the money flowing to Jordan was rejected, 57 to 43.

Mr. Bush temporarily suspended payments to Jordan on Feb. 6. Under the Senate action, he could restore the economic aid if he certified that Jordan was helping the peace process in the Middle East. The president could resume military assistance only with congressional consent.

Senator Don Nickles, Republican of Oklahoma and a sponsor of the legislations to cut off aid to Jordan, said King Hussein had made repeated anti-American and pro-Iraqi statements during the war, despite $3.5 billion in U.S. aid to his country over 40 years. Mr. Nickles also said that Iraq had used some Jordanian weapons.

"Jordanian arms were used against American soldiers and Jordanian rhetoric was used against the alliance," Mr. Nickles said. "I think we have to speak out."

But Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican and the Senate majority leader, said Mr. Bush opposed the provision, because it would eliminate a bargaining tool in seeking peace in the Middle East.

"Let's at least let him get into the process without tying his hands," Mr. Dole said of Mr. Bush.

On Tuesday, the Senate voted, 98 to 1, to provide $42.6 billion for the costs of the war. The bill would halt arms sales to allies who had not fulfilled pledges to help the United States pay for the war and would affect all six nations that have pledged sizable contributions.

The House's war-financing measure, approved earlier this month, contained a much milder threat.

The Senate bill also barred the transfer of U.S. arms now in the Middle East to any country there without the consent of Congress. The provision could hinder Israel's efforts to obtain Patriot surface-to-air missiles that the United States stationed in Israel during the war.

(AP, Reuters)

Roberto Borea/The Associated Press

TEARS FOR THE MISSING — A Kuwaiti woman demonstrating Wednesday at the crown prince's residence for greater action on the return of those abducted during the Iraqi occupation. Page 7.

U.S. Downs an Iraqi Warplane, Charging Truce Violation as Pressure on Hussein Mounts

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An American F-15 shot down an Iraqi fighter-bomber over Iraq on Wednesday, and President George Bush warned that allied forces would fire on any other warplanes that defied the coalition's ban on Iraqi military flights.

The attack, the first aerial combat since hostilities were suspended on Feb. 27, came as anti-government rebellions continued in Iraq. A senior administration official said insurrections in the north and south were doing better than Washington had anticipated.

Iran is aiding the southern Shiite rebel forces, while Mr. Hussein has been forced to shift military units north faster than he wanted, to prevent Kurdish rebels from controlling major cities and to protect his oil fields, said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The White House and the Pentagon said that two Soviet-made Iraqi Su-22 warplanes took off on Wednesday from a base in northern Iraq and were detected by an American AWACS surveillance plane, part of the air patrols that the coalition has maintained over Iraq since fighting was suspended.

The AWACS dispatched a U.S. F-15 to intercept the Iraqi fighter-bombers and shot one of them down near Mr. Hussein's hometown of Tikrit at 1:50 P.M. local time, officials said. The other was allowed to land, according to the American account.

Administration officials said they did not know why Iraq had sent the two planes aloft, but suggested that the most likely explanation was to test the coalition's resolve.

During a photo session at the White House with President Lech Walesa of Poland, Mr. Bush said the flights had violated a March 3 agreement between Iraqi generals and alliance commanders headed by General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the American commander in chief of the Gulf operation.

"If other planes violate the agreement, they will be shot down," Mr. Bush said.

But his press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, took pains to say the attack did not mark a resumption of the hostilities that Mr. Bush suspended on Feb. 27, and the president said he did not think more Iraqi flights were likely.

Mr. Fitzwater also said that he did not expect the incident to slow progress toward a permanent cease-fire with Iraq. "Our feeling at this point is that this is probably an isolated case," he said.

The United States has warned Iraq twice not to use any of its fixed-wing military aircraft, in a letter that General Schwarzkopf sent last week to the Iraqi command and again on Sunday in a meeting between commanders of the opposing armies.

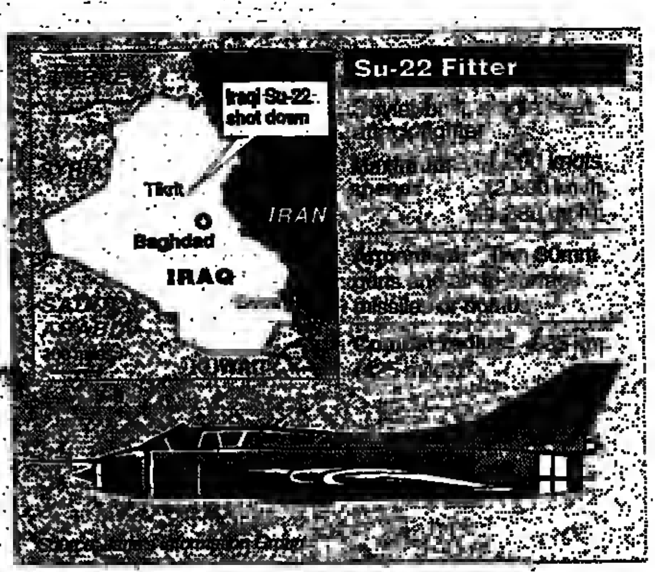
Mr. Bush has also warned Baghdad not to use combat helicopters to attack rebel positions, but rebel spokesman in exile say those attacks continue, and the alliance has not moved to shoot down any Iraqi helicopters.

The downing of the Iraqi jet added a significant new military element to Mr. Bush's efforts to put pressure on Mr. Hussein by limiting his ability to fight anti-government insurgents.

Until Wednesday, that policy had been primarily rhetorical and political, as the White House warned Iraq against using its aircraft, encouraged the Iraqi people to overthrow Mr. Hussein and worked through the United Nations to impose tough conditions for a permanent cease-fire.

Officials in the Bush administration said they believed the Iraqi military would eventually reassert control over the country. But they said that Washington was hoping the insurrection would weaken Mr. Hussein enough that he would be

See IRAQ, Page 7



International Herald Tribune

The Role of Force In Postwar Policy

U.S., Keeping Up Pressure on Iraq, Gropes to Avoid 'Lebanonization'

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American downing of an Iraqi warplane Wednesday demonstrates the Bush administration's willingness to use additional military force to humble Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein remains in power and presages an active postwar pressure campaign to oust the defeated Iraqi leader, administration officials said.

But at the same time, this episode has demonstrated that the administration probably lacks a coherent policy to prevent the breakup, or "Lebanonization," of Iraq and for influencing the succession that may lie ahead in Baghdad.

Sooner or later, Mr. Bush and his advisers face a critical decision on whether the United States should now abandon the Iraqi insurrection it has nurtured by protecting it from the Iraqi fighters, bombers and helicopter gunships grounded by American air patrols.

By forcefully telling Iraq that any aircraft that flies — even 1,000 miles north of the cease-fire line — to attack Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq is a threat to the United States, Mr. Bush has for the moment attached the fate of the rebellion to the allied cause.

Senior administration officials continue to say this week that the overall American objective is to bring U.S. troops home as quickly as possible. But they also continue to call upon the Iraqi people to overthrow their vanquished leader.

"There clearly is a bit of ambiguity in our position," an administration official said Wednesday. "We've talked a lot about getting Saddam out, but the clear priority

NEWS ANALYSIS

is to get the troops home. It seems to be a contradiction and if you look at our public statements, the administration has not been very effective in explaining its position."

At the heart of the dilemma is that fact that as long as 100,000 U.S. Army troops are bivouacked across southern Iraq and American planes patrol the skies, President George Bush has the ability to influence events in Iraq and could be forced by events to do so.

Last week in Martinique for his meeting with President François Mitterrand of France, Mr. Bush was asked whether it would be safer for Gulf security to allow Mr. Hussein to reassert his authority by crushing the rebellion or, in the alternative, run the risk that fundamentalist Shiites, who claim a 55 percent majority in Iraq's 18 million population, would take control and establish an Islamic republic similiar to Iran's.

"I'm not going to answer your question," Mr. Bush replied. "But you spell out two hypotheses. It's a little too negative. Perhaps there's

See FORCE, Page 7

Few Expect Pöhl's Attack to Slow Monetary Union

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Karl Otto Pöhl's ringing attack on German monetary unification is unlikely to derail the current effort by the European Community to reach agreement on a treaty calling for full monetary union, analysts and European officials said Wednesday.

If anything, instead of hardening Germany's stance, the latest blast from the outspoken head of the Bundesbank in Frankfurt may partially backfire against Mr. Pöhl by weakening his clout with the Bonn government charged with responsibility for negotiating terms for moving to a single European currency.

"There wasn't anything new in substance, but the tone was so negative that it was quite unnerving to confidence in the D-mark," said Brendan Brown, chief economist at Mitsubishi Financial Corp. in London. "Germany's position on EMU largely bears the imprint of the Bundesbank already, but this won't be helpful in advancing its agenda in the negotiations."

While Germany is bound to stick to its position that any future European central bank must be constructed largely along the independent, anti-inflation lines of its own Bundesbank, there are more subtle differences between Bonn and Frankfurt over how far to go in compromising on such details as foreign exchange intervention and the degree to which the new Eurofed should be even more insulated from political oversight than Germany's central bank is today.

"We are going to be very tough, but we've made clear that our position is not set in concrete," a German government official said. "Maybe that isn't good enough for the Bundesbank."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, already suffering from a sharp decline in his political standing, clearly did not appreciate Mr. Pöhl hitting him when he was down. In an extensive rebuttal Wednesday, he defended his decision to establish a single German currency at a favorable 1-to-1 rate last July as necessary to slow migration from East to West and secure the Soviet Union's subsequent consent to the Two-plus-Four accord that paved the way to full German political unity.

"I believe it is fair to ask those who criticize it now what would have happened if the government had not negotiated the monetary union when it did," Mr. Kohl said. "We would have considerably more limited chances of getting that treaty approved today."

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats rushed to the aid of the beleaguered chancellor, who is reeling because of the sense of betrayal on the part of affluent western Germans over the abandonment of Mr. Kohl's pre-election pledge not to raise taxes and the equally strong backlash among Germans in the East over the collapse of their economic fortunes.

Mr. Kohl, in a speech in Bonn, also dismissed the comparison

See EMU, Page 14

Fritz Reiss/The Associated Press

Chancellor Helmut Kohl meeting in Bonn on Wednesday with union leaders about economic help for the former East Germany.

Ex-Envoy Recalls A Vow Not to Invade

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — April Glaspie, the former U.S. ambassador to Baghdad, said in dramatic testimony on Wednesday that President Saddam Hussein and members of his cabinet had repeatedly assured the United States that Iraq would not attack Kuwait in the days immediately before its Aug. 2 invasion.

The assurances, which she said were also given to the leaders of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, were made after Miss Glaspie made it clear to the Iraqi leadership in July that the United States intended to protect its vital interests in the Gulf and would "insist" that all disputes with Kuwait be settled without threat or intimidation.

An announcement by the United States and the United Arab Emirates on July 24 that the two nations would hold joint military exercises "enraged" Mr. Hussein, she testified. She said she had told the Iraqi Foreign Ministry that day that the United States was a superpower and "intended to act like one."

She was summoned the next day to a meeting with Mr. Hussein at which he "surrendered" and offered a message of conciliation to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and President George Bush, Miss Glaspie said.

"He spoke on the telephone to President Mubarak for some time, came back and told me that he had told President Mubarak, and he wanted me to inform President Bush, that he would not solve his problems with Kuwait by violence. Period. He would oot do it," she said.

Those assurances were repeated

See ENVOY, Page 7

Kiosk

Romanians Protest on Economy

BUCHAREST (AFP) — As many as 15,000 workers demonstrated Wednesday in front of the presidential palace in central Bucharest to demand the reversal of the government's economic program.

The protesters were demanding the scrapping of the second stage of a price liberalization plan, as well as an "immediate halt" to an economic program introduced last month by Prime Minister Petre Roman. The demonstration had been called by the union confederation Alfa, which claims 1.6 million members, with the support of the extraparliamentary opposition movement Civic Alliance.

General News

Washington forgave 70 percent of Polish debt. Page 3.

Fashion

Yves Saint Laurent's memory-filled show ended the Paris ready-to-wear season. Page 9.

Dow Close
Up
4.21
2,872.03

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.643
Pound	1.786
Yen	138.30
FF	5.595

Crossword Page 14.

Painful Echo of French Indochina War

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — As Georges Boudarel remembers things, he was driven by idealism when, in the early 1950s, he joined Communist Vietminh rebels fighting French colonial rule in Indochina and finished up giving Marxist indoctrination classes to French prisoners of war.

His former captives, on the other hand, remember Mr. Boudarel as the treacherous young Frenchman known as Dai Dong who deserted to the enemy camp, who engaged in "moral and psychological torture" and who did nothing to prevent dozens of his countrymen from dying of starvation.

After a humbled France withdrew from Indochina in 1954, the surviving prisoners — some 100 of perhaps 500 who passed through the Vietminh's notorious Camp 113 — lost track of Mr. Boudarel, but they neither forgot nor forgave him. And many pledged to keep looking for him until their dying day.

The odd thing is that Mr. Boudarel was not in hiding. He had stayed on in Hanoi until moving to Prague in 1964, but he had lived in Paris since 1967, teaching Indochinese history at a branch of the University of Paris and earning a solid academic reputation among his colleagues.

But it was only last month that his name was spotted on a list of speakers at a seminar on Indochina organized by the French Senate. A group of survivors led by Jean-Jacques Beucler, a former head of the French Veterans' Office, went along, identified him and denounced him publicly for treason.

Now, in the name of 18 former prisoners of Camp 113, a French lawyer, Jean-Marc Varaut, has announced plans to charge him with "crimes against humanity." Conservative politicians have also demanded that he be dismissed from his job at the University of Paris.

Mr. Boudarel, now 64, asserts that he is protected by a general amnesty decreed by the government in 1966. And 40 leftist intellectuals have rallied around him, saying he is being persecuted for opposing French colonial rule.

An immediate result has been a revival of the perennial debate over how France handles its painful past, not only its defeat in Indochina, but also the delicate question of French collaboration with German occupa-

See PAST, Page 6

Michael Jackson Signs For $1 Billion With Sony

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Sony Corp. said Wednesday that it had signed Michael Jackson to a $1 billion contract that will help launch the Japanese electronics giant's multimedia strategy.

The multiyear contract with Sony's U.S. entertainment subsidiary calls for Mr. Jackson's collaboration in projects that include six new Jackson albums, his own Nation Records label, motion pictures, television and short films.

The deal, one of the largest ever for a single performer, will expand Mr. Jackson's already considerable wealth. Last year, Forbes Magazine calculated that the 32-year-old star earned a combined $100 million in 1989 and 1990.

"This is a great opportunity for us to both continue and expand our relationship with Michael Jackson," said Michael Schulhof, president of Sony Software, the Sony division that includes Columbia Pictures Entertainment and Sony Music, formerly known as CBS

See DEAL, Page 12

Bush, Urging Other Nations On, Forgives 70% of Polish Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Wednesday that the United States would forgive 70 percent of Poland's debt to Washington.

"We want your economic transformation to succeed, your new democracy to flourish," Mr. Bush said to President Lech Walesa of Poland at a White House welcoming ceremony. "And we call on other nations to follow our example."

Mr. Bush noted that the United States had played a prominent role in arranging a Western move last week to reduce Poland's total foreign debt of $48.5 billion. Of that, $33.5 billion is owed to Western governments, $2.9 billion to Washington.

"Last week the Paris Club agreed to cut Poland's official debt by at least 50 percent," Mr. Bush said. "The United States worked long and hard to achieve that unprecedented agreement.

"We encourage other creditors to join us in going beyond that 50 percent. We certainly shall — we will reduce your indebtedness to us by a full 70 percent."

Thanking Mr. Bush, Mr. Walesa said: "Your personal involvement in this course has for Poland a historical dimension. It gives a new great possibility."

Mr. Walesa closed his remarks with a few words in English: "God bless you, Mr. President. God bless America."

He said that Poland was "becoming a country of new economic opportunity," and invited the United States to participate. Mr. Bush said that Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher would lead an investment mission to Poland this summer.

The White House said that the presidential action would increase the reduction in Poland's total debt to Western governments to 52 percent from the 50 percent pledged by the Western nations.

Mr. Bush also announced a trade-enhancement initiative for Central and Eastern Europe.

The White House said that the initiative would involve a $182.4 million expansion of duty-free imports from Central and East European countries, including $93.3 million from Poland.

In addition, Mr. Bush announced the establishment of an American business center in Warsaw that is to provide office space and technical services for a fee.

He said he had asked Congress to increase grant assistance to Central and East European countries to $470 million, 50 percent more than last year's request.

The U.S. government's share of Polish debt is "a fairly small portion" at $2.9 billion, a senior Bush administration official said Tuesday.

The United States has traditionally opposed granting other governments a reduction in official debt, but "we've changed our view, at least with respect to Poland," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"We have had a year now of Polish accomplishment in dealing with its internal economic problems, which has been very effective," he said. *(Reuters, AP)*

Christian Militia Chief Quits Beirut Cabinet

Reuters

BEIRUT — The chief of the Christian Lebanese Forces, Samir Geagea, resigned from Lebanon's noity cabinet on Wednesday and was replaced by a close aide.

Militia sources said a major reason for Mr. Geagea's resignation, which was submitted just before the cabinet was to meet, was his concern for his security.

Shortly before the meeting, Defense Minister Michel Murr narrowly escaped assassination when a car bomb exploded, killing at least eight people.

Mr. Geagea has survived several assassination attempts.

At the cabinet meeting, two ministers associated with Mr. Geagea ended their three-month boycott of the Syrian-backed government and assumed their posts.

"We have now approved the resignation of Dr. Samir Geagea and have appointed his excellency Roger Dib as new minister of state," Prime Minister Omar Karami said before the meeting.

The car bomb exploded in Beirut as Mr. Murr, who was being driven from his village in northern Lebanon to the cabinet meeting in mainly Muslim West Beirut, passed in a convoy of vehicles.

Mr. Murr suffered only minor injuries, but at least eight people were killed and 25 wounded, security sources said.

The cabinet session, which was the first meeting by all of the 30 ministers, considered a plan to disband Lebanon's militias.

Mr. Geagea and two other Christian ministers — George Saadeh, head of the Phalangist Party and the post and telecommunications minister, and Michel Sassin, the labor minister — had boycotted the government since it was formed in December.

They had argued that the cabinet, led by President Elias Hrawi, had too many pro-Syrian members.

But Mr. Hrawi, the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party made a deal under which Mr. Saadeh and Mr. Sassin took up their posts on Wednesday along with Mr. Dib. Mr. Dib is secretary-general of the Phalangist Party and a close aide to Mr. Geagea.

Joseph Fadoul/Reuters

The scene of a Beirut car bombing Wednesday. Eight people died, and the Lebanese defense minister was slightly injured.

At Brink of Confrontation, Yugoslav Opponents Pull Back

By David Binder

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — The major antagonists in Yugoslavia's political conflicts appeared Wednesday to have pulled back from the brink of armed confrontation.

Even the president of the Serbian republic, Slobodan Milosevic, who has been the most ardent practitioner of brinkmanship over the last two years of turmoil in this multinational mess of a federation, has modified his behavior.

He has agreed to attend a special session of the federal presidency on Thursday, along with the presidents of the other Yugoslav republics. Only last week, Mr. Milosevic declared his refusal to recognize the authority of the federal executive.

In addition, the session is to be attended by Borisav Jovic, the Serbian representative in the eight-member federal presidency, who had announced his resignatioo from that post on Saturday.

Io nearly seven hours of debate oo Wednesday, the parliament of Serbia, which is dominated by the Socialist Party of Mr. Milosevic, persuaded Mr. Jovic to withdraw his resignation and continue in his federal role. He said he was "bowing to the will" of the legislature that had elected him.

Yugoslavia is a federation of six republics and two provinces that are dominated by Serbia, which gives Mr. Milosevic a block of votes in the federal executive. He was chairman of the Serbian Communist Party, which is oow called the Socialist Party, before assuming the presidency.

Last year, all of the republics held multiparty elections that ended 45 years of Communist rule in some of them. In Serbia, however, the renamed Communists won a majority. They chose to retain some communist structures and practices, while stressing Serbian nationalism.

This placed Serbia on a hostile footing toward other republics, especially Slovenia and Croatia, where non-Communist, nationalist governments had been elected. Last month both of these republics in the northwest of Yugoslavia took legal steps toward secession from the federation.

But on Wednesday it appeared that the first of the Yugoslav leaders to promote secession — and with it the breakup of the country —had transformed themselves into defenders of Yugoslav unity.

Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, joined Milan Kucan, president of Slovenia, in inviting the four other republic presidents to meet Thursday "anywhere but in Belgrade" to discuss their differences with the aim of preserving the federation.

This generated new pressure on Mr. Milosevic to rejoin the Yugoslav dialogue and persuaded him to participate on Thursday, along with Mr. Jovic, in the special federal presidency session. The Slovenes and Croats acceded to the plan to meet in Belgrade.

Another participant in the Yugoslav conflict, the popular democratic movement in Serbia that launched a bold protest in the streets of Belgrade against the policies of Mr. Milosevic, also took a conciliatory step. The movement, which is made up of parliamentary opposition parties and of tens of thousands of students and other young Serbs, postponed a mass demonstration schednled for Wednesday in the capital's Central Square.

The demonstration has been rescheduled for Wednesday, the 50th anniversary of the Serbian coup that overthrew Prince Paul and his pro-Nazi government. That act, on March 27, 1941, still has a huge resonance in Yugoslavia, because it prompted Hitler to invade the country.

Opposition leaders are drawing an analogy between the despotism of Hitler and the authoritarianism of Mr. Milosevic.

But on Tuesday, Mr. Milosevic, in contrast to his normally reclusive style of leadership, spent more than four hours in dialogue with some of his fiercest critics among the student body of Belgrade University.

Another powerful factor in the Yugoslav quarrel, the high command of the armed forces, has adopted a wait-and-see position until the political contestants reach some kind of resolution.

The high command consists largely of Serbian generals who are close to Mr. Milosevic. On Friday, Mr. Milosevic and his Serbian allies sought and failed to persuade the federal executive to empower the army to intervene in nationalist quarrels throughout the country.

Last week, the armed forces were in a state of alert, but they have resumed their normal peacetime posture, Yugoslav officials said. The minister of defense, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, has also resumed communication with the federal presidency after three days of silence.

Moscow Calls Huge Price Increases Vital

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities on Wednesday portrayed impending steep price increases as a vital step toward a market-oriented economy.

Liberal politicians accepted the need for price changes but warned of social upheaval if the government failed to pursue changes and end chronic shortages of food and staple goods.

Tens of thousands of restive coal miners, on strike for nearly three weeks, held firm to demands for sweeping pay raises and the resignation of the national leaders.

The price increases, which will be introduced on April 2, will raise the cost of goods by an average of 60 percent. Many prices, including those of bread, have remained stable for decades.

A presidential decree issued Tuesday said that consumers would receive compensation for some of the increases, which Prime Minister Valentin S. Pavlov said would restore discipline and production and lead the way to a market economy.

The Trumps' Divorce Settlement: $10 Million, 2 Properties for Ivana

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Donald Trump ended 13 months of public hassling and haggling Wednesday when he announced a divorce settlement with his former wife, Ivana, who will get $10 million, their Connecticut mansion and an East Side Manhattan apartment.

Mr. Trump will keep possession of the Plaza Hotel, the landmark Fifth Avenue building where Mrs. Trump has run things for several years.

Mr. Trump said he hadn't "made a determination" on whether Mrs. Trump would keep her job there.

The financially beleaguered real estate developer said the settlement conformed with the postnuptial pact the couple had signed in December 1987, although it represents substantially less than the widely reported $25 million figure assigned to that agreement.

"I'm very happy that it worked out so well," Mr. Trump said. "All payments will be made, and it will be finished. Most importantly, my family is taken care of. They are financially set for life."

The Trumps have three children, who have been staying with their mother since their parents' separation became public in February 1990. The Trumps were married for 12 years.

Mrs. Trump had filed court papers last year seeking half of Mr. Trump's empire, which analysts say has dwindled considerably in recent months. The Trumps were scheduled to go to trial April 11 to resolve their financial dispute in the absence of a deal.

Guitarist's Son Dies in Fall

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 5-year-old son of the rock guitarist Eric Clapton was killed Wednesday after he fell out the window of a 53d-floor apartment in Manhattan, the police said.

Conor Clapton fell from the East 57th Street apartment shortly after 11 A.M. and landed on the roof of a building next door, according to a police spokeswoman.

The boy's mother, Lory Delsanto, and a housekeeper were in the apartment when he fell, the spokeswoman said, adding that Mr. Clapton's whereabouts were not known.

WORLD BRIEFS

Maxwell Wraps Up Daily News Deal As Last of 10 Unions Accept Contract

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Maxwell won approval Wednesday from the 10th and last union at the Daily News, ending a strike that had lasted nearly five months and clearing the way for the British publisher to take control of the tabloid.

Machinists voted, 36 to 3, to accept a contract. The nine other unions had already ratified theirs. The paper's edition on Thursday will be the first under Mr. Maxwell.

The New York Times on Wednesday quoted Mr. Maxwell as saying that he would retain the publisher, James Hoge, the target of great bitterness among employees during 13 months of contract talks. Mr. Hoge has been publisher since 1984. When asked how the unions reacted to his decision, Mr. Maxwell said: "I didn't ask them. It's none of their business."

"It's Maxwell's paper, so he can do what he wants," said George McDonald, head of the union coalition, on Wednesday. "But I think it's a colossal mistake. It'a like George Bush appointing Saddam secretary of state."

Japan Shuts Another Nuclear Plant

TOKYO (NYT) — The Japanese government on Tuesday ordered the shutdown of a second nuclear power plant after an inspection revealed the same maintenance flaws that are suspected of causing Japan's worst nuclear mishap at another plant last month.

Officials said that they had decided to close the Takahama 2 plant, located in central Japan, after investigators discovered that a critical anti-vibration bar that is designed to protect tubes carrying mildly radioactive water was improperly installed. They said it will be closed "for several months, maybe longer." While a full investigation is still under way, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has concluded that a similar error at the nearby Mihama nuclear power plant triggered a series of events that led to the accident there on Feb. 9.

While only a relatively minor amount of radiation was released in that accident, it has given new life to the anti-nuclear movement. Government officials, saying they are concerned that the accident could derail plans to double the number of nuclear power plants in the next 20 years, have made it clear that they will try to reassure the public by cracking down on utilities that operate the plants.

U.S. Reiterates Stance on Hostages

WASHINGTON — The United States has received no direct information on a possible release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon, the White House spokesman said Wednesday, and he reiterated Washington's policy of not negotiating for the return of the captives.

On Tuesday, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine said the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon depended on Israel's setting free a Muslim cleric and about 400 Lebanese and Palestinian detainees.

Lebanese newspapers have reported that the hostages would soon be freed, but Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the United States had no direct information that such a release was imminent. He repeated that Washington would not negotiate a release and said the abductors were "responsible for releasing the hostages, period."

Libya Making 2d Gas Plant, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — Libya is building a new plant to produce chemical weapons and also has been making large amounts of poison gas at another facility once thought to have been destroyed by fire, U.S. officials said.

The new facility is near the existing poison gas factory at Rabta, a town about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of Tripoli, an official said. Substantial production of poison gas has been under way at Rabta since last summer, he added. The official declined to say how far the Libyans have come with the second plant. Libya keeps insisting the plant at Rabta produces medicines.

Rear Admiral Thomas A. Brooks, director of naval intelligence, said: "There is convincing evidence that Libya is continuing its chemical weapon program and may have begun construction of a second chemical warfare agent production plant in addition to the one operating at Rabta." The admiral, whose comments appeared in testimony prepared for a closed hearing earlier this month of the House Armed Services Committee, did not elaborate.

NATO Warns Moscow on Arms Pact

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, warned the Soviet Union on Wednesday that arms control and construction of a new European order could not go ahead until Moscow resolved a dispute over an arms treaty.

He told a NATO seminar on the Soviet economy that the Western alliance was determined to move ahead with the arms control process to limit nuclear weapons in Europe to minimal levels and reduce military manpower and equipment.

"Yet, before we can move ahead, the Soviet Union must comply fully with its obligations," he said, speaking of the treaty cutting conventional forces in Europe. "This is not a matter of technical interpretation. This treaty will unlock the syndrome of confrontatioo and establish a durable basis for cooperation between the Soviet Union and our alliance, the basis on which the future European architecture can be constructed."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Public Workers to Strike in Greece

ATHENS (AFP) — Air, rail and road transport is expected to be severely curtailed throughout Greece on Thursday, as 150,000 public sector workers have been called on to strike over the government's privatization plans.

The General Confederation of Greek Workers has asked workers in the transport, water, power, communications, television, postal and banking sectors to join the strike. Services on Olympic Airways are expected to be hit, together with those of the Athens urban transport networks.

A strike by employees of the French national railroad cut train traffic across France about 75 percent on Wednesday, officials said in Paris. The 36-hour strike affected both long-distance routes and the Paris-area commuter network. The stoppage was scheduled to end at 8 A.M. Thursday. It was called to protest budget-cutting measures unveiled this week. *(AP)*

Miami's locked and shuttered Biltmore Hotel, a historical landmark, is to be reopened by the London-based Faringdon hotel group, according to a spokesman for the Barnett Bank, which owns it. The 270-room hotel, whose ocher-colored tower has loomed over the wealthy suburban Miami city of Coral Gables since 1926, was closed in July when its last owners, the Philadelphia-based Sovereign Group, defaulted on loans. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	13	55	8	46	o
Athens	17	63	11	52	cl
Barcelona	19	66	10	50	fr
Belgrade	13	55	2	36	r
Berlin	13	55	9	48	sh
Brussels	13	55	9	48	o
Budapest	11	52	5	41	o
Copenhagen	7	45	5	41	r
Costa Del Sol	22	72	8	46	fr
Dublin	11	52	8	46	r
Edinburgh	14	57	5	41	o
Faro	23	73	13	55	fr
Florence	22	72	6	43	cl
Frankfurt	16	61	9	48	o
Geneva	16	61	9	48	o
Helsinki	2	36	1	34	r
Las Palmas	24	75	14	57	fr
Lisbon	20	68	10	50	cl
London	16	61	11	52	r
Luxembourg	11	52	9	48	sh
Madrid	21	70	10	50	cl
Milan	17	63	5	41	fr
Moscow	4	39	1	34	o
Munich	15	59	8	46	cl
Nice	19	66	9	48	o
Oslo	5	41	3	38	r
Paris	15	59	13	55	r
Prague	16	61	8	46	sh
Reykjavik	2	36	0	32	o
Rome	21	70	9	48	cl
Stockholm	7	45	3	38	o
Strasbourg	15	59	10	50	o
Venice	16	61	10	50	fr
Vienna	15	59	8	46	sh
Warsaw	13	55	6	43	r
Zurich	13	55	9	48	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	—	—	14	57	o
Istanbul	8	46	6	43	o
Manama	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	33	91	21	70	cl
Tel Aviv	21	70	11	52	o
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	cl
Sydney	24	75	19	66	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	24	75	fo
Beijing	14	57	5	41	fr
Hong Kong	23	73	20	68	fr
Manila	33	91	23	73	fr
New Delhi	28	82	20	68	fr
Seoul	15	59	7	45	fo
Shanghai	27	81	11	52	sh
Singapore	31	88	23	73	st
Taipei	26	79	18	64	fo
Tokyo	22	72	9	48	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	22	72	6	43	cl
Cape Town	24	75	12	54	cl
Casablanca	23	73	11	52	fr
Harare	28	82	18	64	cl
Lagos	32	90	28	82	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	18	64	11	52	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	—	—	—	—	na
Mexico City	31	88	11	52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-2	28	-7	19	fr
Atlanta	23	73	11	52	pc
Boston	10	50	0	32	fr
Chicago	16	61	7	45	cl
Denver	15	59	0	32	pc
Detroit	12	54	5	41	pc
Honolulu	25	77	19	66	pc
Houston	26	79	17	63	pc
Los Angeles	14	57	10	50	r
Miami	27	81	20	68	fr
Minneapolis	11	52	4	39	r
Montreal	5	41	-7	19	pc
Nassau	24	75	19	66	pc
New York	15	59	6	43	fr
Phoenix	19	66	9	48	sh
San Francisco	14	57	8	46	r
Seattle	13	55	5	41	r
Toronto	10	50	-1	30	pc
Washington	19	66	7	45	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 12—9 (54—48). LONDON: Partly cloudy with possible showers. Temp. 13—9 (55—48). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 19—6 (66—43). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 17—8 (63—46). PARIS: Rainy and partly cloudy later. Temp. 13—10 (55—50). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21—10 (70—50). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rainy. Temp. 12—8 (54—46). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 35—27 (95—81). HONG KONG: Misty with light rains and fog. Temp. 25—20 (77—68). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32—23 (91—73). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 9—-2 (48—28). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31—25 (88—77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 15—11 (59—52).

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Hazardous Jobs Must Be Open to Women, Court Rules

'Fetal Protection' Policies Constitute Sex Discrimination, U.S. Justices Say

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court prohibited employers on Wednesday from excluding women of child-bearing age from jobs that might be hazardous to fetuses, ruling that such "fetal protection" policies constituted illegal sex discrimination.

The decision affects millions of working women and at least 15 major corporations.

The ruling was a resounding victory for women's rights groups who have warned that permitting such policies could close millions of industrial and other jobs to women and lead to resegregation of the American workplace. Some experts estimated that it could affect as many as 20 million industrial jobs.

Five justices — including the court's newest member, Justice David H. Souter, and its only woman, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor — said the federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex and pregnancy outlawed barring women, even those who are pregnant, from jobs that pose hazards.

They said that neither employers' legitimate concerns about risks nor fear of exposure to lawsuits could justify such discrimination.

"Decisions about the welfare of future children must be left to the parents who conceive, bear, support and raise them, rather than to the employers who hire those parents," Justice Harry A. Blackmun said in the majority opinion, also joined by Justices Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens.

Justice Blackmun, noting that "concern for a woman's existing or potential offspring historically has been the excuse for denying women equal employment opportunities," said Congress in enacting the sex bias laws made it clear that "women as capable of doing their jobs as their male counterparts may not be forced to choose between having a child and having a job."

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Byron R. White and Anthony M. Kennedy voted to strike down the battery maker's policy, but they said the court went too far when it ruled that sex-specific fetal protection policies never could be justified as a "bona fide occupational qualification."

Justice Antonin Scalia, in a separate concurring opinion, said he generally agreed with Justice Blackmun, but he seemed to suggest a fetal protection policy might be legally justified in some instances.

It was the first time the nation's highest court has held that fetal protection policies violate U.S. civil rights laws that forbid job discrimination against women on the basis of sex or pregnancy.

Wednesday's decision on fetal protection policies reversed a federal appeals court ruling that had upheld the policy adopted by Milwaukee-based Johnson Controls Inc., the nation's largest manufacturer of auto batteries.

Exposure to lead, the principal material used in making batteries, is a health risk to workers and to pregnant workers' fetuses.

Since 1982, Johnson Controls' battery division has barred women at its factories from jobs involving exposure to lead and from jobs that, through transfers or promotions, could progress to lead-exposed duties.

Eight employees and the United Auto Workers union challenged the policy in court, alleging that it violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by the Pregnancy Discrimination Act.

The company defended its policy by saying it seeks to protect the workers' children from birth defects and arguing that businesses could face huge damages if women gave birth to deformed children.

It was not the first such challenge. At least 15 major corporations have fetal protection policies. The American Civil Liberties Union said that suits had been filed in behalf of hospital technicians and factory and auto workers.

Among the companies with such policies are General Motors, Monsanto and Du Pont.

In another decision Wednesday, the court barred Americans injured in foreign countries from suing U.S. employees based abroad.

The 8-to-1 ruling, which broadens protection for government workers accused of causing personal injury, threw out a Texas family's medical malpractice suit against a U.S. Army doctor.

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Ira Schwarz/Reuters

GOOD FOR A LAUGH — President Bush enjoying the action during a viewing of 'The Tapes of Wrath II,' a collection of television bloopers from reporters and himself, at a dinner for the Radio-Television Correspondents' Association in Washington.

Demise of Drug Lords Leaves Medellín's Poor At the Mercy of Gangs

New York Times Service

MEDELLIN, Colombia — In recent months, government anti-drug efforts have struck major blows to the Medellín cocaine trafficking ring. But the easing of the drug lords' hold, far from helping this city to cope with its problems, has left a dangerous power vacuum in the poorer neighborhoods, where more than half of Medellín's 2.5 million people live.

Three top drug bosses have surrendered under a government promise of lenient treatment, and two cartel leaders died in a police shoot-out late in January.

The resulting instability has caused an explosion of violence: Some 155 armed gangs, lacking the direction and the income they once received from the drug traffickers, are fighting one another for turf in which they can continue to make a living by stealing and kidnapping.

So far this year, nearly 1,500 people have been killed.

"The drug traffickers made their own private armies out of the youth of this city, teaching them how to steal, kidnap and murder," said Medellín's mayor, Omar Florez Vélez.

"Now that the cartel has pulled back," he said, "we are left with this phenomenon — young people who only know how to make a living out of violence."

The resulting bloodshed is already worse than anything seen in 1990, which was a record-breaking year for violence in which the Medellín drug ring declared war against the state.

According to the police, an average of five banks are robbed every day, and the kidnapping rate is so high that there are now people who make their living as mediators between kidnappers and victims' families.

Private vigilante groups, which often enjoy considerable community support, are blamed for some of the killings.

Clergymen, journalists and the families of victims attribute many more of the killings to the police.

According to human rights advocates, the police treat any young man in the poorer neighborhoods as a potential terrorist. This attitude, they say, is a carryover from the days when Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the leader of the Medellín drug cartel, offered a $4,000 bounty for every policeman killed.

The cartel chief may have paid as much as $1.2 million for the 300 police officers killed while the bounty was in effect, from April to August 1990.

Eazy Does It: How L.A. Rapper Got In With Bush

By Martha Sherrill

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an amazing twist of fate bordering on farce, a notoriously foulmouthed rapper from Los Angeles named Eazy-E found himself in the huge and stuffy Omni Shoreham ballroom this week, dining with 1,400 Republicans and the president of the United States.

Eazy-E was a perfect gentleman. "Attitude," it seems, is fickle. Comes and goes.

"I do support the president's policy in the Persian Gulf," Eazy said meekly after the fund-raising luncheon. "I'm not against anything, really, that he's doing."

As of last month, Eazy-E has been a member of the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle. This may come as a surprise to many, since he is also a member of N.W.A., or Niggers With Attitude. In 1988, their rap work titled "(Dirty word) Tha Police" caused them to be chased out of the Joe Louis Arena by the Detroit police and to be banned from MTV, a music television network.

How did Eazy-E wind up at the ballroom?

"Somebody from Texas invited me," he said politely. "A senator, I think."

Senator Phil Gramm, as it happens. Eazy-E is still a little mystified by the letter of solicitation he received from the Texas Republican last month. Lunch with the president. Overcome by curiosity, Eazy paid his $1,000 annual dues, and a $230 fee for the two-day conference. He provided his Social Security number. And the self-proclaimed former drug dealer passed the Secret Service security clearance necessary for Inner Circle events with the president and the vice president.

Eazy-E is not a Republican. He's never registered to vote.

"I'm neutral," he said.

Neutral but not blah. Against a sea of bland suits and mostly white middle-aged businessmen and women, the rapper from Compton, California, did indeed stick out at the Inner Circle conference, despite his rather diminutive stature. Perhaps it was his age — he's in his early 20s. Perhaps it was the L.A. Kings cap, or the black leather suit. Perhaps it was the white T-shirt. Or the gold bracelet sculpted with his name, Eazy-E, and paved with diamonds.

His big name tag, festooned with red-white-and-blue ribbon, said: "Eric Wright."

Eric Wright is Eazy-E's real name. It was under this name that he was sent a letter enticing him with promises of VIP dinners "held in elegant restaurants or beautiful historic sites in our nation's capital" and, of course, with the opportunity to hear the president speak:

"Dear Mr. Wright,

"On behalf of my colleagues in the United States Senate, it is my privilege to invite you to accept membership in the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle and to join George Bush in our 'Salute to the Commander in Chief' on Monday, March 18.

"I placed your name in nomination because I believe your accomplishments and commitment prove you worthy of membership in this important organization."

There was also a warm letter from Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas: "Elizabeth and I are especially excited about the news of your nomination, because we will have the chance to be with you."

It is doubtful, though, that Bob and Liddy would enjoy much of Eazy-E's repertoire. People generally sensitive to such things feel that the lyrics to many N.W.A. songs are a little rude, and encourage violence. (From "(Dirty word) Tha Police," for example: "Without a gun and a badge, what do you got? A sucker in a uniform waitin' to get shot, by me or another nigger and with a gat it don't matter if he's smaller or bigger.")

Eazy wished the president had talked longer. "He came in, spoke, got out," he said. "I didn't see anybody else I knew in there from my business, the music industry."

If he had had the chance to rap with the president, he said, he would have brought up the subject of the Los Angeles police chief, Daryl F. Gates, who is accused of running a brutal department. Eazy has written lyrics about the Los Angeles Police Department for years now.

The process for selecting individuals for membership in the Inner Circle is not disclosed by the organization, which is the largest group-membership, fund-raising arm of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, and is "dedicated to advancing America's heritage of freedom and prosperity by recapturing a Republican majority in the U.S. Senate." In the past, such luminaries as Arnold Schwarzenegger, Randy Travis, Kevin Costner and Estee Lauder have attended Inner Circle events.

Apparently, the Republicans hadn't the faintest idea who Eric Wright was before be arrived. Then the news cameramen began taking pictures of him.

Eazy guesses that his recent contributions to the City of Hope Hospital and Athletes and Entertainers for Kids in the name of Eric Wright might have put him on a computer list of potential donors.

"I might come back again," be said. "I don't have any plans to become active politically. I do it mostly in songs. But it's pretty nice coming here, you know. It's cool. I've met some nice people."

Congressional sources at the luncheon said that Eazy-E was a perfect gentleman. Did the Republicans simply luck out?

Mr. Gramm's office referred all inquiries about this particular nomination to the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

The committee had no immediate comment. But Wendy Burnley, director of communications, issued an official statement: "This is clear and convincing evidence of the success of our new Rap-Outreach program. Democrats, eat your hearts out."

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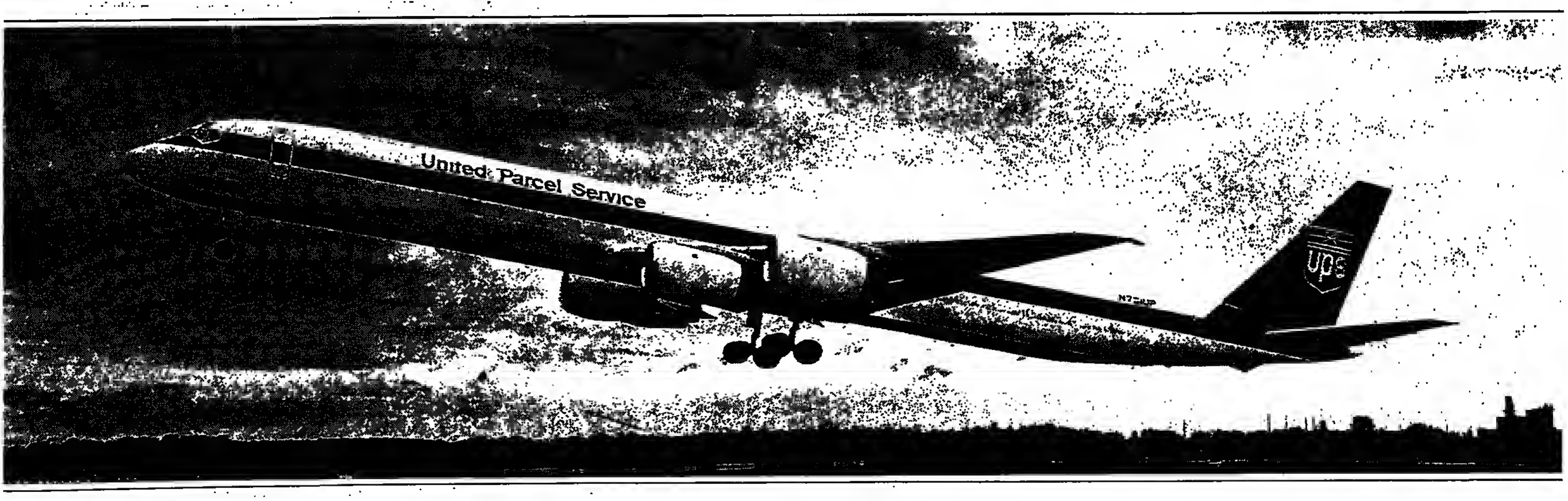

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Back to Iraq's Borders

Why prolong the allied occupation of Iraq? The avowed reason for staying on is that Saddam Hussein has yet to meet allied conditions for a permanent cease-fire. The unavowed reason is that by controlling 15 percent of Iraqi territory, President George Bush and his coalition partners can help topple the Iraqi leader. Both objectives have merit, although only the first has allied endorsement.

Occupation of a chunk of Iraq helps apply pressure toward these ends, while giving Iraqi leaders a powerful incentive to strike agreements that will get the troops off their territory. But the occupation also exposes allied forces to the enormous risk of being drawn into Iraq's civil war, with additional blood shed on all sides of the conflict, and no assurance of a favorable outcome.

Mr. Bush's goals can be pressed more safely from the vantage point of Kuwait. It certainly makes sense to keep squeezing Iraq to return missing prisoners, to accept all United Nations terms for a cease-fire, including reparations, and to destroy its chemical and nuclear weapons facilities. And Mr. Bush is scarcely alone in hoping for the fall of Saddam and his replacement by a coherent regime. Yet how can allied forces remain on Iraqi soil without being forced to take sides in a confused and unpredictable conflict? Washington has already become involved in the civil war to the extent of warning Baghdad not to use warplanes, helicopters or chemical weapons against Kurdish rebels in the north or Shiite insurgents in the south.

It is hard to see how the allies would benefit from backing either of the main rebel groups. If Shiites prevail in southern Iraq, the big winner would be fundamentalist Iran, sending shock waves through the Gulf. And if Kurds gain statehood in northern Iraq, an alarmed Turkey with its own disgruntled Kurdish minority might be tempted to intervene militarily. That is why Secretary of State James Baker says he has no wish to arm Iraqi rebels, and why Mr. Bush expresses "concern" over reported Iranian aid to Shiite insurgents.

Beleaguered in his bunker, Saddam may be in no position to deal with a long list of substantive allied demands. So either the demands must be softened or, equally unwelcome, coalition forces may feel that they have to settle down for prolonged occupation without a formal cease-fire.

Yet what happens if allied forces are fired upon, either by error or design? Imagine the horror in the United States if more Americans were lost in the civil conflict than perished in the war itself. And firing back would mean spilling more Iraqi blood, for no clear purpose.

There is a prudent alternative that would be broadly welcomed by coalition partners: At the earliest opportunity, remove all foreign troops from Iraqi soil to Kuwait's frontiers, keeping a sufficient force at a safe distance until a cease-fire is agreed upon. That would be consistent with allied purposes and honor promises of self-determination. And the troops would be close enough to return should the Iraqi government renege on previous promises. The timing is a matter for reasonable debate, but it is not too early for Mr. Bush to make unambiguously clear that Americans have no wish to linger in Iraq's treacherous defile.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Now Back to Reform?

Look at the Soviet referendum as a giant constitutional convention in which the whole electorate was designing a new government. You would expect earnest striving, confusion and partisan strife. You would also hope to find some sense of direction, of popular urgency. So it was in the Soviet Union on Sunday. A "war of laws" had been going on, and will continue, since there is no neat way to resolve any country's conflict over the division of authority between the national government and the geographical and ethnic parts. Yet there is a prospect, however faint, that a new political contract could emerge, too.

In an arithmetical sense, President Mikhail Gorbachev won. His proposal to preserve the Soviet Union as a "renewed federation of Soviet republics" received 78 percent of an 82 percent turnout. Six small separatist republics refused to put the question to their voters, but his margin was substantial in the Slavic heartland and among smaller minorities threatened by local nationalisms. The status-quo Gorbachev played on a popular taste for strong leadership and a reluctance to tempt the risks of disintegration and instability.

In a certain political sense, Boris Yeltsin, populist head of the Russian Republic's legislature, won, too. He carefully stopped short of calling for a no vote on the Gorbachev union proposal. But be swept a companion vote to create a popularly elected Russian presidency, which, were he elected to it, would make him an even more formidable rival to Mr. Gorbachev, who has yet to face a popular vote. Similarly, Moscow voters, who barely approved union, overwhelmingly approved direct election of a mayor. The Ukraine voted for union and for republic sovereignty as well. Clearly, Mr. Yeltsin was playing on an evident popular longing to restrain arbitrary power and establish leadership accountability.

The referendum was not a climactic moment, least of all a deliverance, but a benchmark in the Soviet Union's unavoidably grueling discovery of a new political self. It leaves the parties to choose whether to deepen confrontation or to seize on the people's obvious reach for a system of strong but popularly controlled executive powers. As wielder of the state's immense powers, it falls first to Mikhail Gorbachev — once and future reformer? — to set an example of respect for popular and republic opinion. He can lead from above only by listening harder to voices from below.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Contraception for All

In the four months since the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the Norplant System, a five-year, reversible, low-dose contraceptive, there has been a lot of talk about how to coerce the young and poor into using it. The talk is abstract, way off target. The practical question for public debate is how to make Norplant available to every woman who chooses to use it.

Most poor women are as eager as the more affluent to avoid unintended pregnancies, but they frequently lack access to or are suspicious of the most effective contraceptives. One consequence is that the abortion rate for women who are covered by Medicaid is three times that of women who are not.

The new Norplant System appears to be remarkably effective and relatively free of side effects. Six tiny tubes of progestin are implanted under the skin of a woman's upper arm, and the hormone is then slowly released into the body over five years. But lack of information and money may keep poor women from taking advantage of it.

A Norplant implant costs $350 and involves several visits to a doctor's office. That is a lot less than it costs to take the pill for five years. Even so, it is an unattainable fortune for a woman who lives in poverty. That is why it is imperative that Norplant be covered by Medicaid.

Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, which markets Norplant and is training 8,000 physicians in its use, has filed applications with all the state Medicaid organizations. Twelve, among them New York's, have agreed to coverage, and several others are expected to. The remainder, some of which are balking at the cost, would be wise to do so.

The long-run savings for the Medicaid program — in expenses for unintended pregnancies and state-funded abortions — are obvious. But it is humanity, not economy, that should compel the states to help poor women obtain Norplant. Just as America is trying to ensure that all its babies are born equal, so it should ensure that all America's women have an equal chance to make reproductive choices.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Right and Wrong in Saxony

When people in Saxony take to the streets on a spring Monday to protest, something totally different is happening than during the autumn demonstrations in Leipzig a year and a half ago, which made history. Those who link the two — politicians, union and church leaders or just television reporters — should be ashamed. Back then, we feared for the fate of the demonstrators. Today their action is normal, including the accusations against the government, which they hold responsible for the slow disposal of the Communist inheritance.

The demonstrators this year are right in certain respects but not in others. One can understand their complaint that unemployment is bitter. That is still true even when there is a social net catching people in distress that has been knotted by the government with high financial contributions. Correct, too, is that this plight will probably get worse in the summer before a slowly functioning job market will help improve the situation. The rehabilitation of the economy is a Herculean task. Everybody has to participate with all his strength to avoid making this a Sisyphean task. Even or especially those should help who called themselves "one people" a year and a half ago. The opinion of today's protesters is wrong — and repetition will not make it right, either — that securing unprofitable jobs would help the Germans in the new federal states.

— Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Arabs Should Not Forget

Calls from some Arab capitals for resumed Arab rapprochement and forgetting of the Gulf crisis may lead to adverse results. Those who call now for such things dealt a deadly blow to Arab unity when they quickly supported an Arab ruler to assassinate an Arab brother and commit most horrible crimes against a people.

— Al Akhbar (Cairo).

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The Time Is Ripe for Peacemaking in the Middle East

By Chester Crocker

The writer was U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs from 1981 to 1989.

WASHINGTON — There was an American national debate of sorts about going to war. Now we need to understand the decision to engage in peacemaking.

I spent more than eight years bringing peace to the polarized mine fields of southern Africa. Having traveled that road, I cringe to see this new initiative run into a potential fog of hostility and misunderstanding.

George Bush's instincts on the Middle East are correct. As peacemaker, he will need Americans' backing just as be did in the role of commander in chief. We may never again have such an opportunity to help shape a decent and peaceful future for the world's most dangerous region.

A wide range of measures to enhance mutual security and confidence can be tabled for discussion. In a political climate of Middle East peacemaking, such notions could fly.

Snapshots, so convenient for the "news update," bear little relationship to the real world of the peacemakers. Their life is defined in terms of phases (engagement, pre-negotiation, opening bids, endgame); procedures and mechanisms (parallel tracks, package deals, step by step, shuttles, international conference); concepts (regional arms control, land for peace); leverage (sweeteners, threats, credibility, fear, pain); timing (ripeness, speed, mandates, fluidity); and structure (identity of the parties, trade-offs between issues, shape and sequence of agenda).

Where are we in the process? We are at the stage of "re-engagement" in a process that goes back to the 1960s. We are still in the pre-negotiation phase. Tacit bidding on various parts of possible deals has been going on for decades, but there has been no agreement on concepts, structure or the mechanism, so the bidding has a random, chaotic quality where parties pass each other like ships in the night.

The old concepts flowing from United Nations Security Council resolutions and Camp David retain their relevance. The Bush administration is right to keep them in play. But they have become enmeshed in a procedural and conceptual snarl. As a result, agreement has been lacking on the structure — the issues on the agenda, the sequence of work and the parties who sit together and sign agreements.

Debates on these points have had a stale quality reflecting the entrenched positions of Israelis, Arab leaders, Palestinian spokesmen and others over a long period. For this very reason, the time has arrived to transcend previous arguments. We must hope that Secretary of State James Baker's recent trip to the Middle East will help give us the necessary input for a thorough restructuring of the Middle East peace process. Our job is to build on past accomplishments without becoming their slave.

The notion of a "settlement" needs redefinition — for two reasons: first, to break out of the inherited gridlock, and second to convert the new dynamics in the region itself into fresh leverage for peacemaking. America's strategy must be to extract the full potential of this new regional flux, the new global climate and our own unprecedented standing, and bring them to bear operationally with the parties.

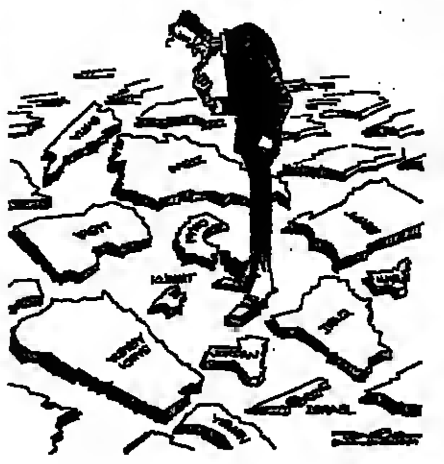
Is land for peace still the basic deal? Yes and no. Yes, in the sense that Israel will remain isolated and at war until a (mutually) acceptable formula for Palestinian national rights has emerged. No, in the sense that we must avoid a narrowly construed agenda. There is simply not sufficient leverage, balance and potential for mutual gain to make possible a deal in which all the quids and quos are found within the land-for-peace formula. That is why the administration is proposing to throw open the agenda to include a wider range of issues and potential trade-offs.

At the same time, we can transcend the past procedural gridlock by engaging more parties in the process. Their varied interests and clout will complicate our lives, but they can provide some previously missing ingredients for deal-making.

The peacemaker in the Middle East in the 1990s might recall what we did in southern Africa in the 1980s: expand the agenda, redefine "the parties" to include those who could thwart as well as help us, and start at the beginning — by changing the regional security equation.

What's the rush — don't we have enough on our hands in the Gulf and at home? Timing is the key in both war and peace, and flux is the ally of the peacemaker. You cannot "freeze" moments like this one and thaw them later when you have less on your mind. American power and prestige are at an all-time high in the region — a place, like any other, that likes winners.

The allied victory, properly understood, is a victory of political moderation over the partisans of radical violence and anti-Western hatemongering. For the first time in my memory, it is possible for our friends, Israeli and Arab, to believe in the goal of regional security. That is because America's capacity to deploy overwhelming might has been unambiguously demonstrated. If we play it right, Desert Storm represents a potential security guarantee against violations of a future settlement.



Those who backed the wrong horse, especially the PLO and Jordan, are now obliged to prove themselves if they wish not to be left aside, giving the peacemaker new leverage. The strongest radical power in the region has been smashed.

While the Middle East remains one of the world's roughest neighborhoods, there is a chance to change that circumstance. We and like-minded nations have the potential to establish arms and technology transfer (restraint) regimes with teeth. A wide range of measures to enhance mutual security and confidence can be tabled for discussion. In a political climate of peacemaking, such notions could fly.

By the same token, as lead peacemaker we have the basis to deliver a virtually global endorsement of the fruits of our work. No one can veto us if we know what we wish to do. Our Arab coalition partners need us more than ever to deliver the goods as peacemakers — a situation that greatly strengthens our hand. By engaging that coalition, we can broaden it to include all of Israel's neighbors and many others as well, a scenario that could help us engender sensible Palestinian decision-making.

As for the Israelis, a case can be made that they will never again have such a golden moment to end the corrosive bleeding of their nation and its values, and to secure the future of the Jewish homeland. It is their chance to shape their own region and join their own neighborhood.

None of these great things can happen without the leadership and political will of George Bush. Go for it, Mr. President. Keep creating your own facts.

The Washington Post.

A United Iraq Should Have Priority, Not the Ouster of Saddam

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — George Bush's central postwar strategic objective has been to keep Iraq whole and relatively insulated from regional vultures, even if it required a delay in Saddam Hussein's departure. But President Bush is now getting caught up in Iraq's civil war, in protecting the rebels from Baghdad, and he is losing his strategic focus. He thus runs the risk of the rebels — who are backed by secret deliveries of arms and money by Iran, Turkey, Syria and Saudi Arabia — transforming Iraq into a second Lebanon.

The happiest outcome, of course, would be for the Iraqi opposition (the Kurds, Shiites, Sunnis, Assyrian Christians and exiled democrats) to patch up their historical hatreds and form a harmonious democratic government in Baghdad. But this is a pipe dream whose pursuit would guarantee Iraq's fragmentation, not its democratization. The real choice is between Lebanonization and this: a united Iraq with a weakened central government run by some of Saddam's cohorts. The second is the lesser evil for Iraqis and Americans.

Mr. Bush does not have much power to bring about the lesser-evil solution, but be can make a difference. He can stress to Iraqi military leaders that he favors a united Iraq and the restoration of order as long as they avoid their traditional brutality. He also can tell Washington's coalition partners and Iran to butt out of the civil war. Once they taste blood and oil, there will be no containing their ambitions.

Mr. Bush was firmly on the right course until the fighting ended two weeks ago. Then, with the Iraqi army killing rebels in the streets, he sent out confusing signals. He warned Baghdad against using chemical weapons on the insurgents, and be stopped Iraqi forces from using helicopters and moving fixed-wing aircraft. The impulse here was a good one — to give Iraqi forces second thoughts about mass killings. But the warnings sent the wrong signal to Iraq's neighbors about U.S. intentions. They thought Mr. Bush was altering course and favoring Iraq's breakup.

Iran rushed into the opening and supplied small arms to its brothers, the Shiite fundamentalists, in southern Iraq. Turkey dispatched arms to the Kurds in the north, a surprise move given Ankara's usual opposition to Kurdish separatism. Saudi Arabia offered cash to a diverse and untenable new group based in Beirut and Damascus. Syria reached out secretly to its few hidden contacts in Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party.

Secretary of State James Baker only made matters worse on Sunday. Although he said the United States was not secretly providing arms to rebels, he hinted at other covert aid (which administration officials later denied).

Washington has to say a clear no to any effort by Iraq's neighbors to pour in arms and exploit the civil war. According to U.S. intelligence experts, more arms for the rebels will not produce their victory. At the most, the rebels can be expected to hold off the Iraqi army — and turn their country into fiefs rivaling their tragic brother Arabs in Lebanon.

Separatism sounds sweet to peoples long terrorized by Baghdad and Saddam, but replaying the Lebanese experience would be a nightmare of at least equal proportions. Outside powers would prey on the chaos. The next war and the next eruption of Islamic fundamentalism would be waiting around the corner, with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the whole Gulf at high risk.

There is hope for another way if Mr. Bush will focus again, and hard, on preserving one Iraq. That means not destroying the only centralizing forces in the country — Saddam's Ba'ath Party and the military. It means that holding Iraq together should take priority over Saddam's fast ouster. He can, must and will be removed by economic pressure, later.

His likely successors, Ba'ath Party and military leaders, will be enervated and beleaguered. Mr. Bush can use that vulnerability to wrest concessions on constitutional reforms and greater local autonomy for the Kurds.

Deserved Kurdish autonomy will be more secure if granted by a debilitated Baghdad than if the Kurds have to fight for it every day. Full independence for Kurds would mean independence for the Shiites, and that is not a healthy trade-off.

Few want to see Saddam stay in power a minute longer than necessary, or see bad guys succeed him. But a unified Iraq with a weak central government may be the only chance for its people to be at peace with each other and with their neighbors.

The New York Times.

Mideast War Victims: This Time Don't Wait for the Pictures

By Perdita Huston

LONDON — As the human and ecological consequences of the Gulf storms begin to emerge, one wonders if it is possible to create a just New Order out of the suffering inflicted upon the Gulf's peoples.

The human consequences of Saddam Hussein's invasion, followed by the massive military response devised to liberate Kuwait, are of catastrophic scale. It began when nearly a million people fled Kuwait. Expatriate workers far from home had been reduced to instant poverty. Many among them supported extended families of six or seven people, meaning that the toll of human suffering was far into the millions.

Jordan did its admirable best to provide food, shelter and assistance to an influx equal to one-third its population. The government appealed for international assistance, which was slow in coming. It was not until the scale of the exodus and refugees' needs were visible to the outside world, via television, that the world community rushed aid to Jordan.

Under the title "Jordanian Children in the Eye of the Storm," a recent Unicef report tells of the war's toll on the Jordanian people, saying that malnutrition and ill health now threaten more than a quarter of a million children under the age of 12. Jordan, it states, is the victim of "instant and widespread economic devastation, rising poverty, the threat of impending hunger, and hardship and health setbacks at the family level."

In Iraq, the crisis continues and deepens. Hundreds of thousands of families attempt to survive in appallingly wretched circumstances. We do not know how many have been made homeless by precision bombing or by the firepower of the Republican Guard, but a joint report by the World Health Organization and Unicef states: "The quality of the foods now available on the market is low and deteriorating . . . The ration of 750-1,000 calories available at present is less than half the daily requirement of a 5-year-old child, or less than one-third of the requirement of a pregnant woman."

That was more than a month ago. Refugees now reaching Iran are warning of widespread starvation.

In Oxford this week, a symposium on the nutritional crisis of refugees was convened by the prestigious Refugee Studies Programme. Participants spoke of the world's 15 million refugees, half of them children, who are subject to malnutrition ranging from insufficient caloric intake to anemia, pellagra, scurvy and beriberi. Food, they tell us, is inadequate in quality (nutritional value) and quantity in many refugee settlements.

The idea, say the symposium's organizers, is to call attention to the silent tragedy of the dispossessed. They remind us that responses seem to come only when outsiders are shocked by visible suffering. It was true in the Sahel drought of 1984 and so it was in Jordan last September. Are we going to wait until we see films of starving Iraqi children before we act, before we plan, allocate and deliver humanitarian aid to the Iraqi people, regardless of whose victims they might be?

Are we going to sit back while a generation of Jordanian children fall prey to stunted growth and ill health?

Not long ago, dozens of heads of state pledged to protect the well-being of all children, at a world summit on children. Let them keep their word now.

A United Nations-sanctioned coalition organized the most formidable war machine ever in its mandate to liberate Kuwait. Honor now requires that it organize an equally formidable humanitarian effort for those who suffer the consequences of that conflict.

Food and medicines must be delivered immediately through UN auspices to those who live in the eye of the storm. Without such an effort, any New World Order will ring hollow.

International Herald Tribune.

Suppose the Nations Had Spoken Out Against Baghdad Earlier

By Reed Brody

GENEVA — On March 6, 1991, three years after Saddam Hussein laid waste to Kurdish villages with poison gas, the United Nations Human Rights Commission finally expressed its "grave concern." It also took three years — and, of course, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait — for the commission to muster the courage to condemn Iraq's systematic torture of political prisoners, its mass killings and its forced relocation of up to 500,000 Kurds.

Too little, too late.

Why had not the 43-member commission, the world's highest body monitoring human rights, spoken out when these atrocities were first reliably reported? The answer is a combination of regional and religious "solidarity" (with the tyrant, of course, not with his people) and cold realpolitik.

In 1989, for instance, at the commission's first meeting after heavy Iraqi use of chemical weapons, 15 Western countries, at the urging of human rights groups, introduced a resolution to condemn that and other violations. The commission's Asian and Muslim states, however, joined with most of those buying oil from or selling weapons to Iraq to block action. The low priority accorded to Iraqi abuses by some Western countries contributed to this failure. The United States, busy twisting arms in a single-minded attempt to condemn Cuba, and France, which was arming Saddam Hussein, refused even to cosponsor the resolution.

Efforts in 1990 to call attention to the continuing atrocities in Iraq were no more successful.

Did the United Nations' failure to react to Iraq's flagrant abuses persuade Saddam Hussein that he could get away with other violations of international law, including the invasion of Kuwait? Human rights groups reminded the commission, at its 1991 session which ended early this month, of its heavy responsibility in this regard.

The commission, in which Eleanor Roosevelt and René Cassin drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, has given some hope this year that it is learning the lesson of Iraq. Despite the built-in tendency of states to protect each other, the commission took action on a record 19 countries or regions and set up a bold new mechanism to examine individual abuses.

In addition to Iraq, special rapporteurs will continue to monitor and report back on the human rights situations in Afghanistan, Burma, El Salvador, Iran and Romania. Another will be sent to assess violations by Iraqi forces in occupied Kuwait. A six-member team will again report on South Africa.

Envoys with more limited mandates will report on Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala and Haiti. The commission also kept the situations in Chad, Somalia and Sudan under review and expressed concern about Albania, the Israeli-occupied territories, Lebanon and the Baltic republics. The carefully negotiated statement on the Baltics is the commission's first abuses in one of the five permanent member states of the Security Council.

Other violations, however, were still too politically hot to handle. China, which last year narrowly escaped condemnation for the Beijing crackdown, was never challenged this time. Nor was powerful, oil-rich and Muslim Indonesia, whose brutal occupation of East Timor strikingly parallels Iraq's rape of Kuwait — except for the world's inattention. The situations in Colombia, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Zaire were raised by human rights groups but ignored by governments.

The most important long-term accomplishment of the commission was the creation of a working group to investigate cases of arbitrary detention throughout the world. The commission's chairman, Enrique Bernales Ballesteros of Peru, who lobbied strongly for the proposal, will name five experts to receive cases submitted by human rights groups or representatives of individuals concerned. The group, which will complement existing mechanisms on disappearances, torture and executions, is expected to expand greatly the United Nations' role in protecting human rights.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights must go a long way to shake off the legacy of its inaction on Iraq, but its 1991 session was a step in the right direction.

The writer is executive secretary of the International Commission of Jurists, a Geneva-based human rights group. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Let's Stay Out of Other People's Politics

SOME Americans want to target Iraq, the aggressor, and Kuwait, the victim, for democratic shake-ups, and possibly Saudi Arabia as well. These immodest ambitions are driven by American parochialism and missionary spirit. The basic view is that all "feudal" governments (for "feudal" read "different") are radically flawed and could use a big dose of the New England town meeting.

Kuwait has been ruled by the Sabah family with considerable competence and benevolence for a very long time — less democratically, perhaps, than Massachusetts, but probably less autocratically than Texas.

How America might improve on the Sabahs is little but ignorant speculation. There is talk of restoring the parliament, and that probably would be a good idea. But universal headcount democracy would be an alien graft. Would it require the absorption and enfranchisement of the thousands of guest workers from poorer Muslim lands who usually work in Kuwait and remit their earnings home? If not, what would democracy look like, and who would write the rules?

And what about Iraq? Democracy there, could one impose it, presumably would create a state whose dominant voting bloc is Shiite Muslim. Would it also be rigidly theocratic? Might Shiite rule raise the specter of a Baghdad-Tehran axis, inflamed by Islamic fundamentalism, potentially more overbearing and destabilizing than Saddam Hussein? It might.

The issue here, of course, is not what form of government is preferable for the Gulf states. If the right of self-determination means anything, it means that such preferences are to be exercised by these states themselves, at their own pace and in their own fashion, without clumsy and unlettered dabbling from outside.

Why did Americans fight in the Gulf? To free Kuwait from its foolish and malignant plunderer — reason enough, in a world of disputed borders and aggressive politicians. Having performed that mission brilliantly, why not let the lesson speak for itself? Why not for once decline, with thanks, the role of God, and leave these people to their political peculiarities?

— Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: A Hearty Giant

ST. PETERSBURG — The common impression prevailing in Europe and America is that Alexander III is in hourly danger of assassination, that he is a prisoner in his palace and that he does not dare to venture into the street without a strong military escort. This is blithering rot and a lie. I have seen the Czar almost daily driving through the most crowded streets of St. Petersburg accompanied only by an ordinary footman. He looks well, and a heartier giant does not live. Alexander is without question the most popular man in his empire.

1916: Mutual Respects

PARIS — General Joffre has received the following telegram from General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British Forces. "The British Army deplores the losses suffered by the noble French troops in the great battle which is still raging, but it desires to express all the admiration it feels for the heroic feats of the French army at Verdun, where Germany is hurling its forces in vain against the indomitable soldiers of France." General Joffre has replied. "We thank the British Army for the profound sympathy which it has been good enough to express. By its stubborn resistance the French Army will obtain results which will benefit all the Allies. When we recently called upon the fraternal aid of the British Army this was offered with completeness and rapidity."

1941: Pressure on Slavs

BELGRADE — There were indications here today [March 20] that Führer Adolf Hitler, worried by the British military preparations in Greece and wearied by Yugoslav procrastination, has set a deadline for acceptance of his demands and for the signing by Yugoslavia of some form of treaty, pact or proclamation.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

صكذا من الاجل

OPINION

Challenges of Immigration For America and France

By William Pfaff

WASHINGTON — Hangover follows celebration, and in Washington there is evident discomfort produced by reality-confrontation. The war was fine, but now it's back to problems that can't be settled by 100 hours of blitzkrieg.

One such is the politico-cultural implication of new immigration patterns. America now receives chiefly non-European immigrants: Latin American, Caribbean and Asian. Those from Asia frequently have high levels of skill, but a considerable part of this new immigration, illegal as well as legal, is poor and augments existing inner-city problems.

Immigration, of course, is central to the national identity. We Americans are all immigrants. It currently is fashionable to add to that remark, "except for the Native Americans," but the "native" Americans themselves arrived from Asia by way of a prehistoric land bridge.

Otherwise, past American immigration has been all but exclusively European in origin. The exceptions were Africans, brought as slaves, and Asians brought to the United States in the 19th and early 20th centuries as laborers. Neither were expected to influence the dominant European culture of the country or to be integrated into American society.

The dominant population, north European in the beginning — British (English plus Scots-Irish, which means northern Protestant Irish), Dutch and German, included southern Irish after 1830. Southern and eastern Europeans arrived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Each step away from the north European stock provoked trouble. The Catholic Irish were widely thought dangerous and probably unassimilable. Much hostility developed to Italian, Slav and Jewish "new immigration" after 1890. Immigration legislation from before World War I to 1952 was highly exclusionary.

The European bias changed only in 1965. Some observers, such as William Rogers Brubaker in a recent book issued by the German Marshall Fund, suggest that America may be entering a new phase of reaction against liberal immigration rules and against the ethnic diversity introduced by the Hart-Celler immigration act of 1965 (and produced as well by very high rates of illegal immigration).

The United States has demonstrated a prodigious capacity to integrate immigrants. The tradition is of inclusive citizenship. This contrasts with European assumptions of national exclusiveness.

However, something has changed. The machinery of cultural assimilation no longer is what it was. The public school system for generations took in little immigrants, set them to their English lessons, told them of their Pilgrim Fathers and taught them to pledge allegiance to the flag. Until the school prayer interdiction of recent years, Protestant invocations of God's help were pronounced at the beginning of the school year, and at the end Protestant expressions of gratitude were offered for divine favor to the United States, God's own country.

Today the public school system experiences grievous difficulties. Assimilation is no longer the fashion. "Multiculturalism" and bilingualism are the mode, and those who defend old notions of how to make "good" little Americans out of raw immigrants are considered reactionary American chauvinists, or risk the worse accusations of racism, cultural imperialism or cultural "genocide."

The problem was demonstrated at a conference just held in Washington by the French-American Foundation, devoted in part to a comparison of the two countries' experience of immigration.

Those French present — officials, politicians, university specialists, writers — were all but unanimous in describing France's current situation. Virtually everyone agreed that France now has a level of culturally non-European immigration, chiefly Muslim, which threatens social harmony. The influx must be controlled and sharply cut. The immigrants now in France must be integrated, and that means assimilation to the dominant culture. The instrument exists, the French school system, which, like the American, has always performed this function.

The school thus must teach the immigrant child about *his* ancestors, "les Gallois" of antiquity, and about *his* history of monarchy, revolution and republicanism. It will instruct him in French language and literature, in Cartesian categories of thought, and in the advanced theoretical mathematics that in recent years have provided the principle of selection in French education. In the end, whatever his religion, color or national origin, the child will have become forever French.

The American participants revealed disarray. The nature of the American problem, or whether there is a problem at all, could not be decided. Discussion was anecdotal. Little confidence was expressed in assimilation because assimilation as a goal remains an unresolved controversy. Multiculturalism was defended in principle with little rigorous consideration of the effect on the nation.

This writer was given the distinct impression of demoralized response by the American political class to the new immigration. Everyone did agree that a certain assimilation will take place, but not in the schools. It will come on the job and as a product of commercial television and the pressures of consumerism.

The unanswered — indeed the unasked — question was what the United States becomes when the American people find their unity not in what they think, know and believe about politics and society, duty and value, but in what they buy and how they are entertained. It is not an entirely reassuring prospect. It deserves more attention than it today receives.

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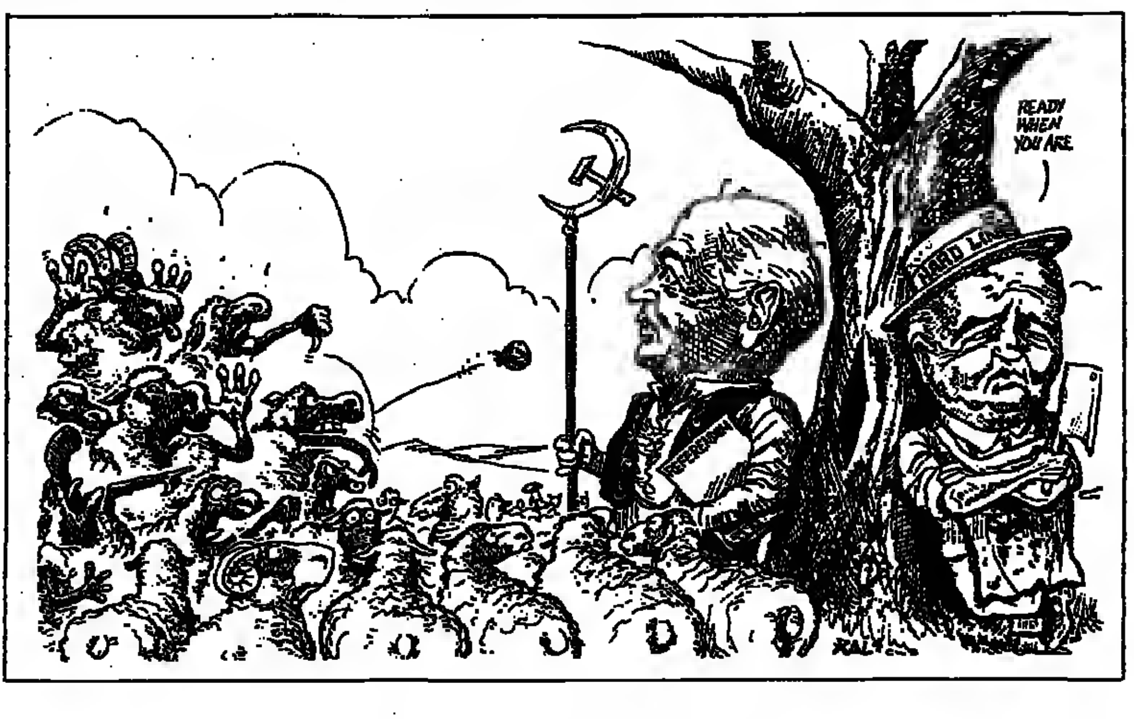

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Talking Back to Arnett

Regarding "Last Man Out: Why I Risked My Life to Stay in Baghdad" (Opinion, March 19) by Peter Arnett:

"Eventually, there was only me," writes Peter Arnett. He and Cable News Network are still strenuously attempting to propagate the myth that he was the only Western correspondent left in Baghdad throughout the Gulf War. He was not. Alfonso Rojo of El Mundo of Madrid was in the Iraqi capital before the start of the conflict and stayed there for 55 days, covering the whole war, until all correspondents, including Mr. Arnett, were finally expelled.

Mr. Rojo and our newspaper tried to get Mr. Arnett and CNN to share their transmitting facilities with us in the first days of the war when telephone links were cut off. They refused. Mr. Arnett even refused to send humanitarian messages, leaving us in doubt for a couple of days about Mr. Rojo's well-being.

Our correspondent found a way to send us his reports overland, via Amman, so that the attempts to silence him were foiled. His reports were published by the Guardian in London, Corriere della Sera in Milan and Libération in Paris, so that CNN's continuing attempts to treat him as a nonperson become even more baffling.

There is hardly any competition between an American television network and a Spanish national newspaper. That is why we believe that we should have received some cooperation from CNN, for the flow of information was more important in this case than some ill-conceived competitiveness. Not only did we get the cold shoulder, now we have to put up with Mr. Arnett's claims. That is *just one more detail in the long story*, to be told one day, of the unprofessional behavior of many Western media and journalists during the war.

VICTOR de la SERNA,
Associate Editor.
El Mundo.
Madrid.

At a Washington luncheon during the height of the air war against Iraq, I told a group of reporters that I thought Peter Arnett of CNN was a sympathizer for staying in Baghdad and allowing Saddam Hussein to use him for Iraqi propaganda.

I also repeated a rumor that seems to have followed Mr. Arnett for more than 20 years — a rumor that indicated that because of his marriage to a Vietnamese woman, who was reported to have a brother active in the Vietcong, Mr. Arnett decided it was safe to stay in Saigon long after the evacuation of United States forces. It is a matter of record that he was granted permission by the Communists to continue reporting for The Associated Press after the fall.

While I still strongly criticize him for his reporting from Baghdad, I do feel the deep personal need to apologize for repeating the rumors about his family connection to the Vietcong. I said from the outset that if it could not be proven, I would apologize. In the absence of concrete evidence to corroborate the family situation, I wish to do so now.

I have not changed my opinion of Peter Arnett's presence in Baghdad. I felt the bunker incident reporting was repugnant. The baby-formula factory story only slightly less so.

Several journalists delivered reports on the bunker bombing. What was most disturbing about Mr. Arnett's report was that it seemingly condemned the United States for carelessly bombing civilian targets, and yet it was mostly based on what *his Iraqi handlers told him. He did not* make an attempt to determine if the bunker had military markings. Other reporters did find evidence of military camouflage paint on its roof.

Saddam Hussein may have placed civilians in the bunker with the conjecture that the United States would target it and reward him with a significant propaganda victory. Or it may have been one of those random events of war, unplanned by President Hussein. What is certain is that Mr. Arnett reported the event in a tone and manner that was helpful to the government of Iraq and harmful to the United States.

I happen to know firsthand of Saddam Hussein's obsession for propaganda and disinformation from how he manipulated and abridged the transcript of a meeting I had with him last April. All references to our criticism of his government, from the gassing of the Kurds to the hanging of a British journalist, to possessing nuclear triggering devices and the big pipe-gun caper, all went unreported. He did report that I said that some of the Western press in that area of the world were a "haughty and pampered press — they all consider themselves political geniuses. They are very cynical." And the news media will be wrapping that one around my head like a tire iron for lots of years to come.

It is my firm belief that if Western reporters had not been in Baghdad — behind enemy lines, if you will — Saddam Hussein might not have been tempted to indulge himself in the photo opportunities that were presented to the world.

My choice of the word "sympathizer" was not a good one. I wish I could have snatched it back and rephrased my remarks. The word "dupe" or "tool" of the Iraqi government would have been more in context with my original comments.

AL SIMPSON,
U.S. Senator from Wyoming.
Washington.

When the New Post Office Maims an Old Community

By Katharine Kyes Leab

WASHINGTON, Connecticut — Has the U.S. Postal Service become a monster that is tearing the hearts out of America's small towns? Many of the citizens of Washington, Connecticut, would answer that question with an angry "Yes!" And it would seem that our predicament is not unique.

Washington is an old town, the first in the land to be named after the father of our country, and it is large, covering some 39.1 square miles. It is composed of several villages, with a post office at the heart of most of them. (One village, New Preston, used to have a post office, but they took it away, and the village center withered.)

MEANWHILE

The largest post office is in Washington Depot, near the banks, the market, the senior citizens center, the art association, the liquor store, the pharmacy, the hardware store and the town hall.

Another facility, in the village of Marbledale, shares a building with a bank and is next door to a grocery store and across the street from a local watering hole. And finally, the post office on Washington Green shares a building with a general store; next door is senior citizens housing and a doctor's office; across the street is a church that also runs community programs.

Our post offices have always been at the center of our villages, and the Postal Service should be proud of that.

Various citizens make certain that the elderly and the ill have picked up their mail; if not, somebody goes to check on them. We have a great many elderly people in town, and the walk to the post office makes a pleasant outing for them.

The village post offices are gathering places, a plus for postal business.

Now all of that is about to change.

How that change has come about should be a warning to the citizens of other small towns, for today's U.S. Postal Service is sneaky as well as uncaring.

A couple of years ago our postmistress, who lived in town, was replaced by an outsider. As postal patrons, we were used to being informed politely about matters postal. Now we were being lectured on such matters as the proper placement of addresses and the precise bundling of mailings.

We soon figured out that our sole job was to make things easier for the computerized sorting equipment in Waterbury or Hartford. Something that the Postal Service calls "consolidation" was forced upon us.

Since anybody can remember, the mail had come directly to the village post offices for sorting and distribution. Under the new regime, all the mail went instead to the Depot Post Office for sorting — swamping its workers.

To make matters worse, the large bulk mailings sent by four schools and several mail-order businesses and charities that are close to the Green facility now had to be sent from the Depot office.

We grumbled and growled but were not yet cynical enough to realize that the Postal Service had a hidden agenda.

The town of Washington is now faced with the closing of our village post offices and with the building of a huge new facility that is within walking distance of precisely nothing.

No more elderly people going out for a stroll, their mail and a chat; no more joggers with a postal goal; no more kids on errands; no more weekenders catching up on the week's news.

Not only that, we shall all have to drive to the post office, a waste of precious fuel, and we will not be able to combine, say, grocery shopping or banking with this trip.

The Postal Service justifies its decision by pointing out that the Depot facility is jammed with mail, that the Green station is not making money and that there is no access for the handicapped to any of our village offices.

That's where the sneaky part comes in.

The Depot facility is jammed because the Postal Service directed all of the mail for three ZIP Codes to it for sorting. The Green station is not making money because more than $150,000 in annual bulk mailing fees was diverted from it.

In an attempt to save the Green office, we even looked into running it ourselves, under a contract from the Postal Service. But because its contracts are based on the amount of business at a facility, and because the Postal Service had already siphoned off the business to the Depot post office, we are stuck.

Our citizens volunteered to reconstruct the current facilities to provide access for the handicapped or to find alternative sites within the villages. We were turned down. The Postal Service simply does not care about the effect of its actions on our town.

So here is our story and a warning to other small towns. Watch for changes in your postal service. Beware of a tiny ad in the newspaper about available facilities. The U.S. Postal Service is waiting to rip the heart out of your town so they can build a pseudo-efficient facility miles away in an abandoned cow pasture.

Katharine Kyes Leab is a publisher and writer. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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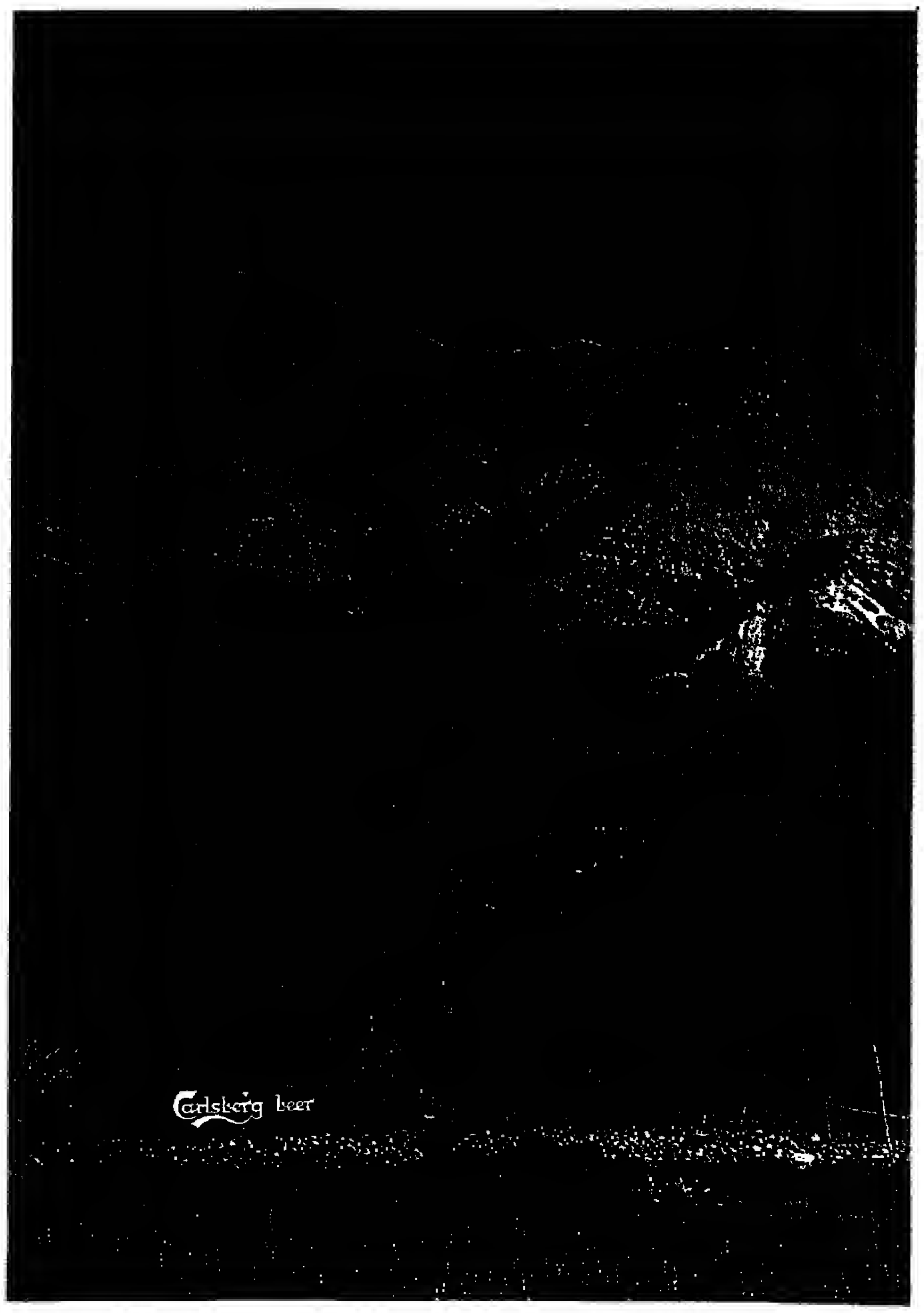


Probably the best beer in the world.

IN THE GULF: Republican Guard units are reported to be executing dozens in the streets of Basra.

Rebels Say They Control Most of Kurdistan Province in Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Kurds rebelling against President Saddam Hussein said Wednesday that they controlled all of Iraq's northern Kurdistan province except the city of Mosul.

Refugees fleeing the fighting in southern Iraq, where Shiite Muslim rebels have also taken up arms against Mr. Hussein's security forces, said Republican Guard units were executing dozens of people in the streets of Basra after regaining control of the city.

The refugees, arriving at a U.S. Army checkpoint at Safwan, in the area of southern Iraq still occupied by the allies, said bodies littered the streets of Basra.

Since the Iraqi Army withdrew from Kuwait on Feb. 28, the government in Baghdad has been facing widespread insurrection from groups opposed to Mr. Hussein.

While it is impossible to verify the often contradictory reports coming from inside Iraq, Kurdish opposition forces in the north claimed Wednesday to have tightened their grip on the city of Kirkuk, a major oil production center and Iraq's fourth largest city.

Although U.S. officials said they were skeptical of the reports, the Kurds claimed Tuesday to have taken control of Kirkuk.

According to reports from the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, monitored by the BBC, the rebels say they are under heavy fire from Iraqi units, including helicopter gunships using napalm and white phosophorous bombs.

On Wednesday, Syrian radio reports quoted Jalal Talabani, a Kurdish leader, as appealing to U.S. and coalition forces in the region to intervene. He reportedly asked the allies to shoot down Iraqi aircraft that he said were bombing oil wells near Kirkuk.

In London, a spokesman for the Kurdistan Democratic Party said that the only remaining resistance inside Kirkuk was the headquarters of the 1st Army Corps.

"But their morale is low," he said, "and guerrillas and the people have surrounded their barracks and are attacking it."

In Damascus, officials of Kurdish rebel groups said they controlled all of Kurdistan, from the town of Zakho, on the Turkish border in the north, to Khanaqin in the east, on the Iranian border, 145 kilometers (90 miles) northeast of Baghdad.

In various reports in recent days, the Kurds have said that they hold the major northern cities of Kirkuk and Sulaimaniyah, but not Mosul.

In the south, the situation was much less clear, with both sides claiming to control the same towns.

On Saturday, in a speech to the nation, Mr. Hussein said he had crushed opposition in the south. But the State Department has said government troops and rebels seem to be locked in battles for key cities.

Refugees fleeing Basra said Iraqi troops had retaken the city from Islamic rebels, and were executing opponents in the streets. But rebel broadcasts insist that there is still heavy fighting in the city.

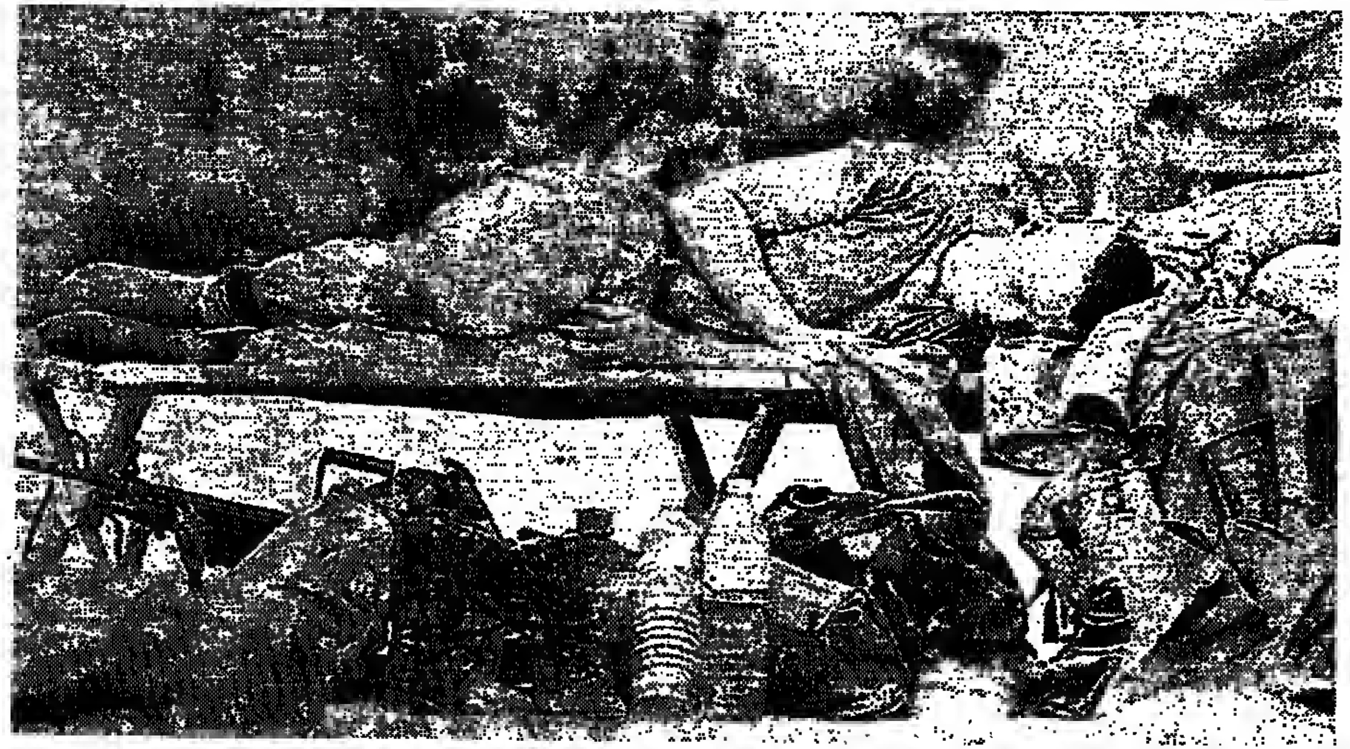
In addition, broadcasts on Syrian radio, monitored by the BBC, said that rebels controlled the holy city of Karbala. But the government says that rebels have been driven out of the city.

Rebel groups also say they continue to hold the cities of Amara and Kut, in the Tigris River valley, despite attempts by government forces to retake them.

The official Syrian press agency, SANA, quoted refugees arriving in Iran as saying battles were raging in Basra and nearby Tanuma.

"Karbala is still in the hands of the rebels," said Mohammed Hussein Tajer of the Shiite Islamic Action Organization. "Resistance there is very strong and bombardment very heavy."

(NYT, Reuters)



David Longstreath/The Associated Press

A U.S. soldier, oblivious to the noise and confusion around him, taking a nap in the midday sun at the port of Damman, Saudi Arabia.

Iran Reported to Arm Iraqi Shiite Rebels

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Iran has been organizing and arming many of the Iraqi rebels who have spearheaded the revolt against President Saddam Hussein in southern Iraq, senior Kuwaiti officials and Arab and foreign diplomats here say.

The officials, who base their statements on intelligence reports, say Iran has embarked on a methodical campaign to unseat Mr. Hussein and replace him with a friendly Shiite Muslim government.

[Iraq accused Iran on Wednesday of involvement in the rebellions, Agence France-Presse reported from Baghdad.

["Iran, specifically, has for a long time prepared for these sorts of activities by large groups," Saadi Mehdi Saleh, the speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, said at an emergency assembly session. It was the first time that an Iraqi official had spoken specifically of Iranian implication in the unrest.]

Iran has long sought to avenge itself against the Iraqi leader for the devastating eight-year Iran-Iraq war, which Mr. Hussein began in September 1980.

Kuwaiti officials and foreign diplomats say 30,000 Iraqi Shiites are taking part in the southern revolt, principally in three cities — Basra, Karbala and Najaf. All are strongholds of Iraqi Shiites, who sympathize with the Shiite theocracy that has ruled Iran since 1979.

The Kuwaiti officials said the Iraqi rebels were organized into two groups. One is made up of Shiite soldiers from the Iraqi Army who were captured during the Iran-Iraq war and who remained in Iran. The other is recruited from Iraqi families of Iranian origin who were rounded up by Iraq near the start of the Iran-Iraq war and deported to Iran.

A Bush administration official said Tuesday that the Iraqi rebels were "getting both humanitarian and military aid from Iran."

"There are long-standing ties between the Iranian government and Iraqi dissidents," the official added. "They don't have to recruit these guys. They volunteer."

Until about 10 days ago, Iran had appeared relatively sympathetic to Iraq, restoring diplomatic ties and giving safe haven to Iraqi jet fighters. That ended on March 8, when President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran denounced Mr. Hussein and called on him to resign.

Kuwaiti officials and experts on Iran say that through the months, Iraq repeatedly misread Iranian motives, seeking Tehran's support for Iraqi claims on Kuwait even as Iran plotted against Mr. Hussein, organizing, training and ultimately infiltrating rebels into Iraq.

A senior Kuwaiti, who requested not to be identified, said the Iraqi rebels were virtually all Shiites opposed to the Hussein government, which is dominated by Sunni Muslims.

"I think Iran is taking its revenge in the cleverest way for the war Saddam waged against it," the official said. "They have played the Iraqis so skillfully, leading them from one miscalculation to another, very methodically."

Officials in Kuwait say Iraq's miscalculation began last year when Baghdad approached Iran offering concessions, including the return of Iranian territory seized during the earlier war, in exchange for a peace treaty. After Iran accepted the concessions, Mr. Hussein proposed that the two countries forge a "strategic alliance."

This Iraqi offer, made a few days after the invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, in high-level talks in Tehran led by the deputy commander of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Ezzat Ibrahim, was flatly rejected by Tehran. The Iranians also communicated details of the offer to the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jaber as Sabah.

In a reconstruction of the events that led to the Iranian strategy, Arab experts and officials painted a picture of Iraqi miscalculation. The Iraqis, they said, first tried to secure Iranian collusion and then Iranian cooperation in supporting the takeover of Kuwait.

Iraq was led to believe that the Iranians might help, the official said, but the Iranian goal all along was the downfall of Mr. Hussein.

The Arab experts gave this picture of the Iraqi effort to woo Iranian support, and of Iran's countermoves:

The head of the Iranian National Security Council, Hassan Ruhani, told several senior Arab officials that the Iranian leadership received a warning about the invasion of Kuwait in the form of a secret message from Mr. Hussein to Mr. Rafsanjani, the Iranian president.

In that message, Mr. Ruhani said, the Iraqi president told his Iranian counterpart that "certain events" would take place in the Gulf region that Iran should not interpret in a negative way.

The message said that soon after those "events" took place, the situation in the Gulf would clear up and Iraq and Iran would emerge as the dominant powers in the region, and they could proceed to regulate Gulf affairs in a partnership.

The message coincided with Iraq's growing threats to Kuwait, which began in May 1990.

After the invasion, and after the United Nations voted to impose sanctions on Iraq, an Iraqi delegation headed by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz flew to Tehran.

Mr. Aziz asked the Iranian leadership not to participate in the boycott and to help Iraq market its oil in return for reaching a "strategic accord" to manage the affairs of the Gulf region.

Among the offers extended by Baghdad was the establishment of a "secret economic cooperation council" between the countries. Iraq also pledged to pay Iran at least $25 billion in economic reparations for war damage to the Iranian economy.

While remaining noncommittal, the Iranian president passed on the details of the offer to the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah, who had arrived in Tehran for talks with the Iranian leadership after the Iraqi delegation departed.

In the meantime, Iran had decided that Iraq was wrong in thinking that the invasion of Kuwait would stand.

In the analysis given by Mr. Ruhani, Iranian leaders calculated that Iraq would fail to recruit Arab and Muslim countries to its side, and that it would also fail to drag Israel into a war. Thus, the Iranians felt that Iraq's effort to mobilize the sympathy of Arab and Muslim countries was bound to fail.

Worried that its strategy was beginning to fall apart, the Iraqi leadership dispatched one of its most senior officials, Mr. Ibrahim, the deputy commander of the Revolutionary Command Council, to Tehran in January at the head of a delegation of senior officials.

The delegation failed to win any Iranian support for the notion of a strategic alliance. Furthermore, the Iranian leadership, which until then had remained ambiguous in its answers to the wooing of Iraq, bluntly told the Iraqi delegation that it disagreed with its calculations and warned Baghdad that it was heading for trouble if it did not reconsider its invasion of Kuwait.

Fewer Mines in Gulf Waters

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Mine-clearance operations in the northern Gulf have made it safer for shipping, which has allowed vessels to call at Kuwaiti ports again, Lloyd's insurers in London said Wednesday, quoting the U.S. Navy.

Police Conversations Fan the Crisis in L.A.

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The newly released computer messages by four white police officers involved in beating a black motorist have deepened a political crisis in Los Angeles. City Council members called the messages even worse than the chilling March 3 videotape of the attack on the motorist, Rodney G. King.

"It shows in very explicit terms that a comfort level exists within the department with these racist sentiments," said Zev Yaroslavsky, a City Council member.

Another council member, Richard Alatorre, said the computer messages, which included what appeared to be a joking reference to a black family as "gorillas in the mist," were "outrageous, absolutely outrageous" and left "even a worse" impression than the videotape.

An editorial Tuesday in the Los Angeles Times asked Police Chief Daryl F. Gates to resign in order to rebuild "public confidence in the police" and "start the healing."

The state Assembly speaker, Willie Brown, and the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, the largest union association in the city, also called for his resignation.

An attorney for Mr. King, who is recovering in an undisclosed hospital from 11 broken bones at the base of his skull and faces possible brain damage, said his client shook his head and said "that's the way they think" when told Tuesday of the computer messages.

Mr. King, on parole after a robbery conviction, had earlier said that he did not think the beating was racially motivated even though four police officers indicted in the attack were white.

His attorney, Steven Lerman, said he asked Mr. King on Tuesday if he had changed his mind and that Mr. King had responded, "I'm scared to say yes. I'm scared. I don't want to start a riot."

Mayor Tom Bradley, in a statement from Hawaii, said the transcript of computer messages "sickens and saddens" him.

"It is clear that the officers demonstrate a casual and cavalier attitude toward this horrific beating," said Mr. Bradley, who was the department's first black lieutenant. "The public must know how deep these prejudicial sentiments run in the LAPD."

Neither Mr. Bradley nor any member of the City Council have publicly called for the resignation of Mr. Gates, a 42-year veteran of the department who has been chief for 13 years and is protected from dismissal without cause by a 1937 city ordinance.

A senior assistant city attorney, Frederick Merkin, said the police commission, appointed by the mayor with consent of the council, can remove a police chief only for "good and sufficient cause" and for acts that occurred no earlier than a year before dismissal is sought.

Mr. Gates has decried the beating and supported criminal charges and discipline against the officers involved.

Mr. Lerman said a closer examination of the videotape of the beating, taken by a neighbor near the scene, indicated that a California Highway Patrol officer might also have been involved. As many as 25 officers from three different forces could be implicated, he said.

He said that Mr. King had suggested asking for $56 million in damages, $1 million for each time he was struck by police.

Mr. Gates has said that he did not think the beating was racially motivated, but has not commented on the computer-message transcripts that were released Monday.

■ N.Y. Officers Charged

Five New York police officers have been charged with murder, manslaughter and assault in the suffocation last month of Frederico Pereira, 21, a car theft suspect, New York officials announced Wednesday, according to a United Press International report.

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PAST: *Painful Echoes for the French in POWs' Case*

(Continued from page 1)

tion forces in World War II and the "loss" of Algeria in the early 1960s.

In this debate, the concept of "treason" is ever present, wielded against leftists who opposed the Indochina war, against rightists who coexisted with Nazi occupiers and against both leftists who fought colonialism in Africa and rightists who took up arms to block Algeria's independence.

The case of Mr. Boudarel has nonetheless shocked French public opinion, not only because of the prisoners' accounts of his behavior as deputy chief of Camp 113 but also because, while claiming to have renounced communism, he has refused to express remorse for his decision to join the Vietminh.

The specific charges against him are that he tried to brainwash prisoners of war with communist propaganda during "political re-education" sessions that would follow 12 hours of hard labor. He is also accused of withholding food and medicine parachuted to the starving prisoners by the Red Cross.

Many former prisoners remember that when 80 prisoners were about to be freed after a four-day march through the jungle to a French Army post, Mr. Boudarel returned one of them to likely death in Camp 113 after he stole an egg from a village.

Claude Baylé, a former POW who was released on that occasion, said that Mr. Boudarel forced the prisoners to denounce and judge the egg thief.

"We were so obsessed with our liberty that we turned our backs on friendship," Mr. Baylé recalled with grief. "It was unthinkable what we had become."

With the attacks against Mr. Boudarel increasing, some university professors have signed a manifesto saying his rejection of racism and colonialism in Indochina had "now exposed him 40 years later to attacks from those for whom the victory of decolonization were personal defeats."

Mr. Boudarel has also answered his critics.

"I regret nothing about having joined the side of the Vietnamese and the colonized," he said in an interview on the Europe 1 radio network. "I joined through conviction. At the time I was a Communist. I now think I made a 100 percent mistake in choosing the Communist option."

He acknowledged that the prisoners experienced "atrocious" food shortages but, he insisted, so did their Vietnamese captors.

"It is sad to say that 80 to 100 prisoners died in that camp," he said. "It is a painful and unfortunate memory for me. I shared their pain."

He also acknowledged sending the egg thief back to Camp 113, but he defended the decision by arguing that it was demanded by local villagers.

When asked why he did not do more to help his countrymen, Mr. Boudarel said he had become "a prisoner of an ideological system to which I had attached myself."

Whether the case against him proceeds will depend on whether a French court decides he is shielded by the 1966 amnesty decreed by President Charles de Gaulle or is still open to the charge of "crimes against humanity," which were not included in the amnesty.

In the past, both the French government and the courts have shown themselves reluctant to reopen old wounds by trying decades-old crimes. But the head of the Veterans' Office, André Méric, said a few days ago that "not even political idealism" could justify Mr. Boudarel's acts.

Arizona Senate Expels Member

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — The Arizona Senate on Wednesday expelled its majority whip, Carolyn Walker, for unethical behavior, alleging that she accepted payoffs in return for pledges of support for gambling legislation.

Another member of the Senate indicted in a vote-selling scandal, Jesus Higuera, resigned Tuesday, the fifth indicted state lawmaker to do so.

صكنا من الاهل

صكنا من الاجل

IN THE GULF: Kuwait remains without running water, power, shops or public transportation.

Cabinet Resigns In Kuwait

Popular Anger Mounts in Chaos

New York Times Service

KUWAIT — The government of Kuwait announced its resignation Wednesday mainly in recognition of its failure, more than three weeks after Iraqi troops left, to restore basic services, including electricity, water and the supply of food.

The resignation submitted by the prime minister and crown prince, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, to the emir on Tuesday became public Wednesday when the planning minister, Sulaiman Mutawa, announced it.

The failure of the government to inform Kuwaitis of the resignations and the fact that the news was first announced by the country's UN ambassador in New York was itself an indication of the disarray among the cabinet ministers, who appeared overwhelmed by the task of reconstructing Kuwait.

"Speaking frankly, I cannot say that our performance was up to expectations," Mr. Mutawa said. "We must say that the people of Kuwait expected something better from us.

"Speaking as an ordinary citizen, I have to say that we were not able to deliver services that are absolutely necessary. Maybe the next cabinet can do better."

[The emir, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah, was expected to instruct Sheikh Saad to form a new government, agencies reported from Kuwait. A former government minister said it could take two weeks to form a new cabinet. There was oo indication that the ruling Sabah family intended to relinquish any power.]

The undoing of the cabinet came amid criticism from about 350,000 Kuwaitis who had lived through the eight-month Iraqi occupation, many of whom are beginning to leave the country after the borders with Saudi Arabia became open to civilians.

Over the past two weeks, Kuwaitis have been unrestrained in their criticism, and there have been many outbursts of anger in spontaneous demonstrations. Among other things, they have accused the cabinet ministers, who had been living in the comfort of exile in Saudi Arabia, of incompetence and of favoritism.

Kuwaitis said the ministers were acting as though reconstruction was not an emergency that required extraordinary measures.

Tempers boiled over a few days ago, when the minister of water and electricity announced that power would not be restored for three weeks and that even that was a tentative date. The statement contradicted repeated assertions by the government that Kuwaitis would have power before the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan, which started on March 17.

The government was the first victim of a new political climate in the country, where people emerged from their grueling experience under the Iraqi occupation with a determination to question the actions of officials, including members of the Sabah family. There is also an insistent demand for democratic rights and greater participation in the running of Kuwait's affairs.

As the news of the resignation spread around the country, many people said they hoped to see fewer members of the Sabah family in the next cabinet. Nine of the 22 cabinet ministers were from the ruling family, and they controlled all vital and strategic portfolios, including defense, interior, finance, foreign affairs, social affairs and labor.

Some Kuwaitis said the members of the opposition must now do more than just criticize.

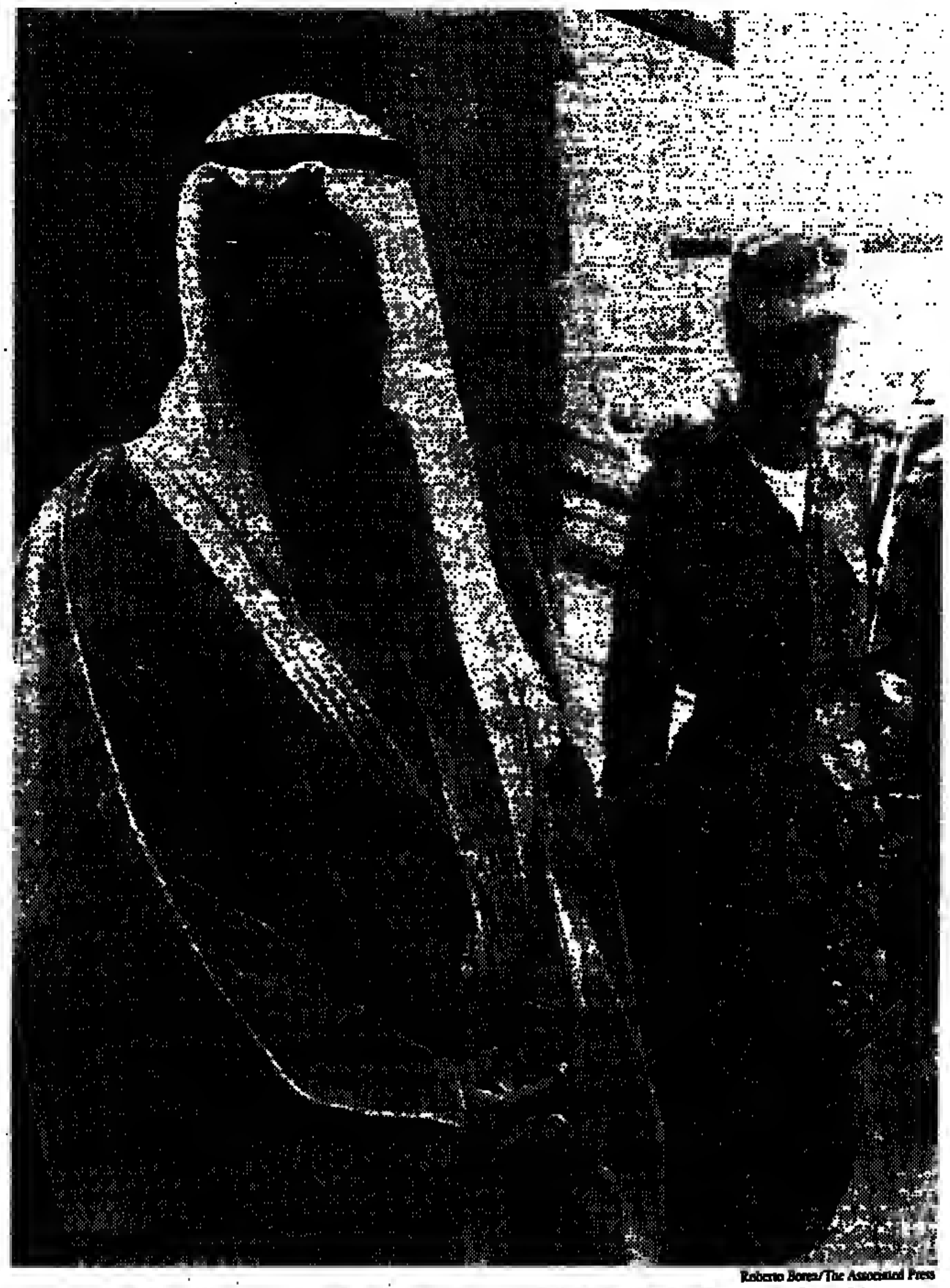
"I think it is also time for the opposition to participate in the next government," said Amal Hamad, a senior official of the Ministry of Information. "They should not refuse that opportunity if it presented itself."

It was not clear, however, that the emir or the crown prince were prepared to respond to requests for a government of "national unity" with members of the various political groups in Kuwait.

Nor was it evident that the country's rulers were willing to allow a free press.

The last act of the Ministry of Information was the closing of Twenty Six of February, a newspaper that began to publish under Iraqi occupation, which has become the first free newspaper of Kuwait.

—YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM



Roberto Borea/The Associated Press

Prime Minister Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah on Wednesday after dissolving the cabinet.

ENVOY: *Glaspie Recalls Hussein's Vow Not to Invade*

(Continued from page 1)

hours before Iraqi tanks and troops invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, she said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. She said she believed that the invasion went ahead because "he was broke" after eight years of war with Iran.

"The one thing they wanted more than anything else was medium-term credit," she said. "They were in debt to everybody."

But Miss Glaspie, breaking an eight-month silence with her blunt testimony, also pointed to miscalculations by the United States and other nations. Every country, she said, "foolishly did not realize that he was stupid, that he did not believe our clear and repeated warnings that we would support our vital interests."

"We didn't understand Saddam Hussein," she said. "That's absolutely true."

Miss Glaspie, who also served in Kuwait and at the United Nations, acknowledged that she had told Mr. Hussein on July 25 that the United States would take oo position on the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait over their common border and over production of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. That was clear in a transcript of that meeting released by Baghdad.

Critics of U.S. policy in the Gulf have contended that such language gave Mr. Hussein the impression that the United States would not intervene.

But Miss Glaspie testified that the Iraqi version of meeting was "edited to the point of inaccuracy" for propaganda purposes. She told the committee that the remainder or her sentence spoken to the Iraq leader was that Washington would "insist" on a peaceful solution to the dispute and would defend its vital interests.

Iraq Border Town on Boiled-Leaf Diet

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service

SAFWAN, Iraq — This U.S.-held Iraqi border town, which in peaceful times flourished on trade with travelers between Kuwait City and Basra, has now become a wasteland for its residents and for thousands of refugees stranded with little food and nowhere to go.

As of Monday, when relief officials announced a tentative agreement for the U.S. military to provide food and water, 5,000 Iraqis fleeing their government's repression of a Shiite Muslim uprising had crowded into Safwan, overwhelming the once self-sufficient farming town.

"Please help us," Mohsen Kazem pleaded recently as he and others gathered around reporters. "We have no water, no medicine, no diesel fuel, we are part of neither Basra or Kuwait. We want to buy vegetables, food, medicines. We don't know what to do with our sick. We just want water. Please tell the Red Cross."

Children standing forlornly on the side of the road put small, grimy hands to wide-open mouths. One of them, Nasser Saadoun Qlayyesh, said that his family was subsisting on "boiled leaves with salt and tomatoes," and that some people were drinking from puddles.

At least five children have been killed playing with unexploded yellow "bomblets" from U.S. cluster bombs, villagers said.

For days, relief organizations and the U.S. military disagreed on who was responsible for helping the refugees. But Walter Stocker, the chief delegate of the Red Cross in Kuwait, said that under a tentative agreement, U.S. forces would begin distributing food and water.

Still unresolved, however, according to Mr. Stocker, is who should meet the broader humanitarian oeeds of the growing oumbers of refugees.

One of the U.S. officers stationed up the road shrugged last week when asked about the fate of the people in Safwan. "I am a military man," said Colonel Robert Westholm, of San Antonio, Texas. "We are not in the business of massive humanitarian assistance."

Lower-ranking soldiers, however, showed their concern. Private Rodney Hall, of Rockville, Maryland, who was assigned to a checkpoint about 10 kilometers (6 miles) into Iraq to search vehicles, said he was pained by the human misery he was witnessing at the border. "It's hard," he said. "It kind of hurts me. I hope one day we don't end up like this."

"That is one part of the war I really did not want to see," added Private First Class Rubin Perez, 20, of La Puente, California. "I was shocked when we rolled into that desert camp. We had seen nothing like that before."

The International Red Cross says that under Article 55 of the Geneva Convention, the United States, which now controls that desert strip, is responsible for its humanitarian problems.

"If those countries can make war, they also have to assume their responsibility in this respect," Mr. Stocker said. He added that he was trying to urge the allied commanders who had deployed troops and equipment in Kuwait and along the border to help the people.

IRAQ: *U.S. Shoots Downs Plane*

(Continued from page 1)

overthrown, and that it was counting on such an outcome by the end of the year.

"I think there's enough pressure on him right now that the possibility of a military coup or assassination is increasing," a senior official said.

The official said that Washington did oot know the exact whereabouts of Mr. Hussein, but believed him to be under heavy guard in Baghdad.

"He's hunkered down in Baghdad and we have reports he's only seeing a very few of his family members and one or two of his closest advisers," the official said.

Mr. Hussein has oot been seen in public much since a trip to the Kuwaiti theater before the ground war began, the official said. During that trip, Mr. Hussein's convoy came under fire from allied forces and there were unconfirmed reports that some of the guards in his car were hit, the official said.

"The people I've talked to over there think that he's just on borrowed time, and I think that may very well be the case," the official said.

Iran Restores Saudi Links

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran and Saudi Arabia are restoring diplomatic relations, patching up political and religious rifts that have destabilized the Gulf region.

A joint statemeot issoed Wednesday, reported by Tehran radio and the Saudi Press Agency, said ties would resume on March 26, ending a breach of oearly three years.

The key to the diplomatic breakthrough was agreement on Iranian participation in the annual Muslim hajj pilgrimage to Mecca, agreed to by the foreign ministers of the two countries in Muscat, Oman, during the weekend. Relations sank to their lowest after 400 people, mostly Iranian pilgrims, died in clashes with Saudi security forces in Mecca in July 1987.

Although Iran condemned Saudia Arabia for inviting U.S. forces, President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said early in the Gulf crisis that lack of relations with Saudi Arabia was seriously hampering Tehran's diplomacy in the region.

FORCE: *Keeping the Pressure On*

(Continued from page 1)

something that's a little more positive than either of those two alternatives. Let's hope so."

Mr. Bush's remarks reflect the still dominant assessment in the U.S. intelligence community that neither the southern Shiites nor the northern Kurdish minority can carry off a successful rebellion against Mr. Husseio's anthority and the tradition of Sunni Muslim control it represents.

The most likley Iraqi institution that would act to save Iraq from centrifugal disintegraoion and then challenge Mr. Hussein's claim to rule after his disastrous adveoture in Kuwait is the military, which is imbued with the longest tradition of Iraqi oationalism in this century and which has suffered mightily from the purges, suspicions and miscalculations of Mr. Hussein.

But a critical policy question that has arisen in the three weeks since the cessation of hostilities is whether the Iraqi military is more likely to act while it is engaged in putting down rebellion, or after it crushes the rebellioo and in doing so eliminates the threat to the territorial integrity of the country.

"It is important to stabilize the situation in Iraq," said the Iraqi scholar Christine Moss Helms, who has advised the White House and Pentagon during the Gulf crisis. "Until the situaoion is stabilized nobody is going to be able to focus on getting rid of Saddam Hussein."

That may well mean that upon completion of a formal cease-fire, the United States will have to cede control of the Iraqi skies back to Iraq, where the military will certainly launch a punishiog air campaign against rebel strongholds and cities.

Ms. Helms argued that the Bush administration, having devastated the Iraqi military and thereby "opened the Pandora's box" of religious, ethnic and irredentist forces io Iraq, it may oot fully appreciate the potential consequences of encouraging the drift toward civil war.

But there are contrary views.

Some U.S. officials and key allies, notably Saudi Arabia, are pressing Mr. Bush to to maintain a strong military presence in southern Iraq for as loog as possible to inspire and encourage the general insurrection and to prevent Iran from taking further advantage of the situation.

Dumas on Iraq Sanctions

Reuters

PARIS — Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France said Wednesday that a desperate food shortage in Iraq meant that the UN Security Council would have to decide soon about lifting economic sanctions.

A government spokesman quoted Mr. Dumas as saying at a weekly cabinet meeting that "Iraq's humanitarian situation is deteriorating very fast."

"Food is lacking and there is a risk of epidemics," Mr. Dumas added. "This situation means the coalition must in the very near future pose the problem of lifting the economic sanctions decided by the United Nations Security Council."

The International Red Cross warned Tuesday of the possibility of starvation in Iraq if measures were not taken quickly to distribute food to the population.

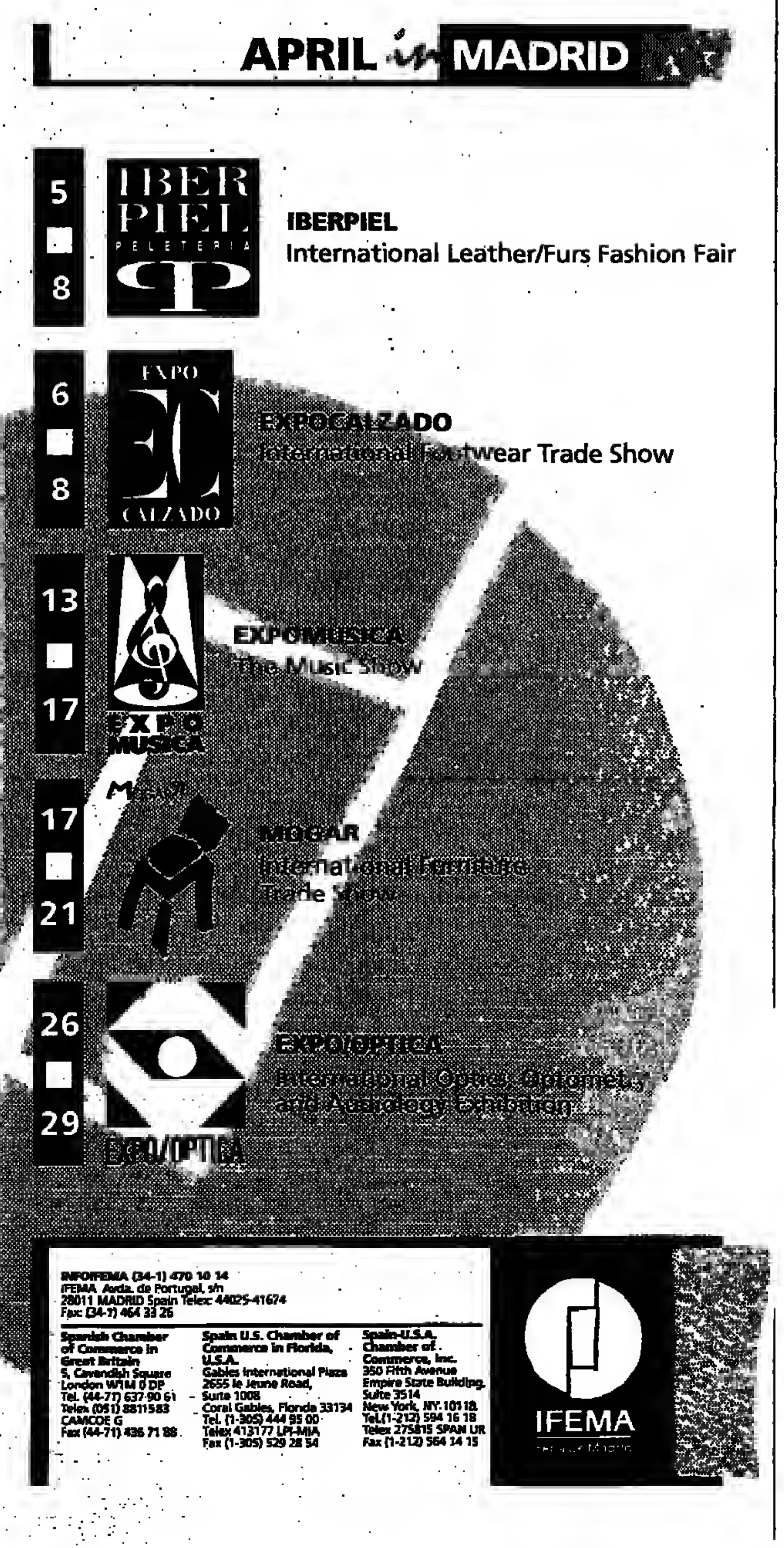
In a statement, the Red Cross said it was alarmed by reports from Baghdad. It appealed for action to "avert a major nutritional crisis."

Exxon Will Pay $15 Million More

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Exxon Corp. agreed Wednesday to pay $15 million to settle criminal and civil charges for negligently spilling 567,000 gallons of oil into a waterway between New Jersey and New York. Last week, Exxon reached a $1.1 billion settlement with Alaska and the federal government for the Exxon Valdez spill in March 1989.

In the agreement Wednesday, Exxon acknowledged that it was negligent in training its employees and in maintaining a pipeline that ruptured in the Arthur Kill Channel, allowing the two million liters of heating oil to spill on Jan. 1 and 2, 1990.



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U.S.'s Warfare Gives Chinese Military an Inferiority Complex

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China was hardly involved in the Gulf war, but the allied victory has become a national pastime.

Publishing houses are printing glossy books on the war, specialists are editing videos, scholars and officials are organizing seminars on its implications for China and the military is battling for an increase in the defense budget.

Although China projected a cool neutrality throughout the crisis, its people were transfixed, as political study sessions turned to discussions of the fighting and as newspaper sales soared.

But nowhere here did the war incite a greater turmoil than inside the Chinese military.

Military strategy in recent decades has emphasized the method of overwhelming an enemy with sheer numbers of troops, but the electronic warfare displayed by the allies has shattered faith in that method and underscored the gap between China's abilities and those of Western armies.

China might possess the nuclear bomb, but in terms of modern equipment, it falls far short of Western countries. It still does not possess a single aircraft carrier, and now it is trying to buy advanced jet fighters from the Soviet Union, military experts say.

"In the military," said a Chinese who works in the army, "the only thing the leaders talk about in meetings now is how advanced America's weapons are and how backward ours are. Their reaction is really intense, especially in the air force."

Ever since the war began, military leaders have been lamenting the deficiencies in China's military arsenal, and diplomats and Chinese officials say increases in the military budget will be heatedly debated behind the scenes in coming weeks.

"The Chinese looked at this wonderful war machine and were astonished and amazed," said a Western military expert in Beijing. "And when they made comparisons with their own forces, they were deeply frustrated.

"It gives them a complex of inferiority."

One Chinese described a gathering of leading military contractors and a senior general.

"They were all very glum," he said, and complained that it was "impossible to catch up" with Western military technology.

Some diplomats and Chinese officials say that there has been disagreement between the senior ranks of the military and the government over what stance China should take on the war.

One factor, several Chinese with ties to the army said, is that Iraq still owes China $3 billion to $4 billion for weapons, equipment and construction services. There has been disagreement about whether Beijing should support Baghdad in hopes of being repaid.

"China does not have a well-formulated strategy in the Middle East," said a Chinese official.

"It was crisis management. There was no group of advisers who could come up with a peace initiative as they did in the Soviet Union. But China would have liked to have played a larger role."

Turkey to Store Weapons for U.S.

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Turkey announced Wednesday that it had agreed in principle to store certain U.S. conventional weapons.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the United States had offered to provide for "certain needs of the Turkish armed forces" in return for the storage of the U.S. military equipment in Turkey. He said a U.S. military delegation would visit Turkey in the coming days to work out details of the arrangement. These details include the kinds of weapons to be stored and what Turkey will be getting.

The storage of the U.S. equipment in Turkey will make the shipment of the arms "easier and quicker" in case of another war, said a government official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The government's announcement came several days after Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d visited Turkey. President Turgut Ozal is to meet with President George Bush at Camp David in Maryland on Friday.

During the Gulf war, Turkey allowed U.S. aircraft to use a southern air base to launch bombing missions to Iraq.

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6951 Fahrenbach, Germany
Tel: (49) - 6267 - 1038

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SWISS FLIGHT ATTENDANT, Italian, English, German, French with commerce diploma interested in fashion career or similar. Write Box 2131, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

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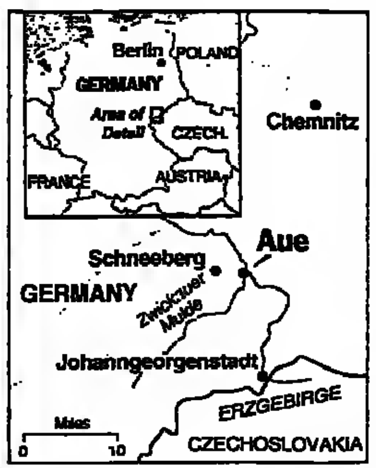
HEALTH / SCIENCE

A Soviet Legacy: Nuclear Waste in Germany

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

John Tagliabue/The New York Times



The New York Times

Waste material from uranium mines forms large hillock in Aue; Bonn government will finance $3.6 billion cleanup.

AUE, Germany — Barren and black, the ashen hills of nuclear waste stand like treeless offspring of the wooded mountains that cradle the towns and villages of this German frontier region. They were once shrouded with the secrecy of the Wismut uranium mines, begun in the first fever of Stalin's drive for atomic weaponry and were for years the largest supplier of uranium for Moscow's nuclear effort.

Five months into German unification, this vast troubled landscape affords a sobering dose of the realities united Germany is up against in cleaning up eastern Germany's environment. The uranium mines that produced these grim hillocks and lakes of polluted sludge are being shut down. The last operating mines, near the hamlet of Schlema, were closed last month. The veil of secrecy is lifting, as reports appear about the history of the mines and the diseases of those who toiled there, subjects that were untouchable not long ago.

Wismut, the company that ran the mines, is designing a $3.6 billion cleanup program, which the Bonn government will finance, to fill mine shafts and clean up the mountains and lakes of radioactive waste. The federal government has sent teams of physicians and other experts to study disease rates and map the polluted areas. That is because the region has another problem that predates Wismut.

Since the 15th century, miners extracted rich lodes of silver from the region's uranium-rich soils. Now, the silver mines and heaps of uranium-laced waste are emitting varying amounts of radon, a gas that can damage human health at certain levels.

Echoing government medical experts, some local officials contend the problem of the waste piles is mainly cosmetic, not toxic. Mayor Konrad Barth of Schlema cites government studies that found few points in towns such as Aue where radon emissions exceeded acceptable levels. They acknowledge, however, that potentially greater dangers loom from the presence in the waste piles of other toxic materials, like arsenic.

In Schneeberg, a former silver-mining town, roughly 5 percent of the houses were found to have extraordinarily high radon levels. But government medical experts who examined a father and four children in a house where radon emissions measured 120 times the maximum acceptable level said they found no abnormalities. Still, the experts concede little is known of the long-term effects of low-level radiation like that spread by the heaps and lakes of waste material, and they urge that the health of local people be carefully monitored.

Thus far, the citizens of towns such as Aue, population 30,000, say all the publicity about their environmental woes has done only damage, frightening away potential investors.

Worst of all, the mines themselves, like most of the muscle-bound industrial economy of East Germany, are an albatross. The local ore is virtually depleted, the technology outmoded and costly and Soviet orders for uranium gone. Where 40,000 people toiled as recently as last year, more than half are now unemployed or working shorter hours.

Wismut was flung up by the Soviets after 1945, a crash project to break the United States's nuclear monopoly. Until 1954, Soviet officials ran it alone under strict military secrecy, hauling the uranium to the Soviet Union without paying the Germans, as part of reparations payments imposed on East Germany for World War II.

The site, where the northern slope of the Erzgebirge climbs toward Czechoslovakia, was chosen for its history as a source of radioactive ores. The Czech side of the range produced the uranium salts that led French physicist Henri Becquerel to the discovery of radioactivity in 1896.

They built the project big, in the prevailing spirit of Soviet gigantism. With little technical finesse, tens of thousands of workers were assembled, often digging with picks and shovels. From 1946 to the present, officials say, the mines delivered more than 200,000 metric tons of yellow cake, or uranium oxide, to Soviet military and civilian nuclear programs.

Now Bonn is seeking agreement to acquire the 50 percent Soviet stake in Wismut. In exchange, Moscow will be released from the liability of cleaning up the environmental mess.

Wismut, transformed into a Soviet-East German joint venture in 1954, and developed into a state within a state, with its own police, communications and transport systems, is struggling for survival. The last of about 400 to 500 Soviet engineers and managers departed in December, and under a scheme drawn up with the help of Western consultants, the concern now hopes to market its skills in mining, environmental cleanup and construction, to create jobs for some of its remaining 29,000 employees.

But the harshest legacy is the environmental mess. One problem is the mine shafts, a vast warren of tunnels and cavities under the mountainous landscape, some piercing depths of 6,000 feet (1,800 meters). More troubling are huge mountains of waste and lakes of slush that were waste products of arduous mining and extraction processes.

IN BRIEF

Radiation Is Cited in Cancer Deaths

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Workers exposed to low levels of radiation at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, a center of U. S. nuclear weapons production and radiation research since 1943, had higher death rates from cancer than workers who were not exposed, researchers say.

In a study published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, the researchers said they had found a clear link between the rate of deaths from cancer and levels of radiation exposure: As radiation exposure increased, so did the number of deaths from cancer.

The study could influence the growing debate about lowering the federal standard for exposure to radiation in the workplace. That level is now 5 rems a year, equivalent to 100 to 125 bone X-rays. The study found unexpectedly high cancer rates in workers whose total exposure, not in a year but over their careers, was 4 rems or more.

Greece on the Move, Measurements Show

NEW YORK (NYT) — Using navigational satellites to measure the movements of 15 monuments in a century-old triangulation network, British and Greek scientists have found that southern Greece has stretched more than three feet north to south since 1890.

The positions of the monuments with respect to one another were originally determined by triangulation, but not the overall position and orientation of the network. The stretching of Greece had been anticipated from pressure by a slab of ocean floor being pushed by the northward drive of Africa.

Weight Gain Modest Among Ex-Smokers

BOSTON (AP) — People reluctant to give up smoking for fear of getting fat can take some comfort from a report showing that they will probably put on less than 10 pounds (4.5 kilos). "From a health point of view, the weight gain is pretty moderate," said Dr. David F. Williamson.

Gaining weight is a well-known consequence of kicking the habit, probably because nicotine makes the body burn calories faster. The research, based on a nationwide U. S. survey, found that the average smoker who gives up cigarettes puts on six to eight pounds over the next five years. About one in 10 gains 30 pounds or more, but even this was considered far healthier than continuing to smoke.

PARIS FASHION

Back Down Memory Lane With Yves Saint Laurent

Moore/Thomas

YSL's knickers and plaid shawl, and gold evening dress.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeing a lean, fit and laughing Yves Saint Laurent walk down the runway Wednesday, it was hard to believe that a year ago he was hospitalized for nervous exhaustion.

As is traditional, his collection closed the French ready-to-wear fashion season, which has been exceptionally strong, in spite of all the economic and political odds, with collections from Gaultier and Comme des Garçons that were truly memorable.

Saint Laurent's show was about memories. It took us back to an unforgettable fashion moment — his Ballets Russes collection of 1976. Here were the bright colors and folkloric mixes of flowers and plaid; neat velvet jackets with over-the-knee kilts; velvet knickers; even the Dr. Zhivago coat with its rounded bodice and corolla skirt. It also contained pants sawed off at half-mast worn with the show's signature shoe: a revamped 1970s platform-soled shoe, weirdly balanced on two rubber cubes.

The collection was upbeat, colorful and went with a swing, but the smothering of jaunty accessories from feathers to plaid throws, to belts with dingle-dangle purses, could not hide the fact that the clothes were going nowhere except backward.

"I was thinking about the Ballets Russe when I designed it — I think it is the time for that again," said Saint Laurent.

Fashion is never lovelier the second time around. To an eye adapted to today's skinny leggings, the pants were too wide and too short. Even though hemlines are now slithering downwards, they look provincial when pleats are stitched at the hip and then spring out over the knee. When skirts on moiré suits just stopped as they dropped below the knee, they looked plain dowdy.

Shoulders had narrowed, but the rigor, the pure, sure lines of an incisive silhouette were missing, or else they were messed up by cinching a pin-striped pantsuit with a wide patent leather belt or by edging a bolero jacket with a quivering fringe of pompoms. Only at night, as the show closed with columns of molten gold fabric, was there a chance to see Saint Laurent's cutting edge.

The show opened on Scottish and other ethnic themes, which brought patchwork velvet coats or plain jackets, with the bright kilts or dresses fancied up with ruffles. The coat was mostly replaced by the swirling cape, including one — in camel hair with prancing gazelles — that had been sent out last week in the Saint Laurent fur line designed by Robert Merloz. While the rest of Paris has taken the trench coat, cropped it short, and made it in ritzy evening fabrics, Saint Laurent just slung his old riding coat over a long evening dress.

One saucy dress was a masterpiece. It had a perfectly modeled velvet bustier, a pink satin skirt swelling into a heart shape — a sensual love affair with the female body. It received a torrent of applause from an audience that rose to its feet at the end to tell Saint Laurent we love him so.

After a brilliant start, the second half of the Paris season has seemed an anticlimax, although it has followed the same trends, which are bright color, shiny fabrics (from plastic to paillettes), transparency and hemline movements, although skirts are still mostly short. The coat shape for winter is the trapeze. There is now a divide between the creative, thrusting designers and the couturiers who are mostly just trying to polish up an established image. It is often too a generation gap.

Jacqueline de Ribes, with a modest presentation in her sumptuous home, showed in the couture spirit — slim lines, luxurious fabrics, and with short, sassy hemlines.

Hermès is riding back into favor on a classy classic look that appeals to the young. Everything is proportioned exactly right in this show, from the glossy chestnut brown leather coat lined in tartan, to the narrow pants, to the gored skirts just scraping the knee or the longer skirts brushing the calves. What is missing is any sense that there is a creative force sweeping fashion forward. But Hermès is not really looking for that kind of dynamism, but rather for an update on its signature image. That is done very well by its design team, and the fabrics, from the turquoise suede pants suit to the heavy silk printed with a tarot card design, are of impressive quality.

The surprise of the week was the Courrèges show Tuesday, which demonstrated not only how forward-looking the 68-year-old designer was when he took fashion by storm 25 years ago, but also how right that short, crisp geometric style looks for modern times.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
30¼	9⅛	AAR	.48	3.3	12	747	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅝	ACM n	1.03e	11.4	—	264	9⅛	9	9	—
11⅛	8¼	ACMIn	1.26	11.6	—	1896	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	ACM M n	1.01	13.4	—	344	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	ACMMM	1.50	12.1	—	287	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—
10⅝	8⅝	ACM Sc	1.26	12.0	—	2284	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
9	7¼	ACMSp	1.01	11.6	—	733	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	—
26⅞	17	AL Lab	.16	.8	20	14	25⅝	24⅞	12	—
3¼	1	AM Intl		—	—	182	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—
17	4⅝	AM In pf	2.00	19.5	—	139	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
10¼	8⅝	AMEVSC	1.05a	10.5	—	12	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
10¼	37¼	AMR		—	—	4707	56⅜	55¼	56⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	22¼	ANR pf	2.12	9.2	—	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
44⅛	27⅝	ARCOCh	2.50	6.8	11	402	36⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
6	1⅛	ARX		—	—	111	2	2	2	— ⅛
27⅞	38¼	ASA	3.00	3.9	—	630	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	ATTC wt		—	—	212	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
47¼	21⅞	AbtLab s	1.00	2.1	21	8808	47½	46⅞	47¼	— ⅛
14	9⅝	Abitibi g	.50	—	—	10	12½	12½	12½	—
10	4½	AcmeC	.40	5.9	19	91	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	AcmeE		—	2	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—
27⅜	22	Acuson s		—	39	575	34	30¾	34	+ ⅞
19½	14¼	AdaEx	1.72e	10.4	—	42	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
14⅛	7½	Adobe		—	—	779	7⅛d	7	7	— ⅜
19⅝	16	Adob pf	1.84	10.7	—	9	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	—
21⅛	18⅝	Adob pf	2.40	12.1	—	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
11⅜	3⅝	AMD		—	—	17285	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	13	AMD pf	3.00	10.3	—	158	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅞	Advest		—	—	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	20	AetnLf	2.76	6.3	8	2013	44½	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
7⅜	3½	CIGHI	.80	14.0	—	349	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
23¼	19½	CIPSCO	1.84	8.2	12	179	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
34⅝	17¼	CML		—	13	1534	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
33½	24⅝	CMS Eng	.48	1.6	13	1478	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	1⅝	CMS Enh		—	15	19	9½	2	2⅝	—
92½	49½	CNA Fn		—	15	289	84½	83½	85⅝	+ 1
11⅜	8½	CNAI	1.16a	11.5	—	18	10⅝	10⅝	10½	—
84⅝	65⅝	CPC	2.00	2.5	17	2191	81¼	78⅝	80½	+ 1⅜
25⅝	23⅝	CPI	.56	1.8	14	450	31⅝	31¼	31⅞	+ ¼
8¼	6¼	CRI IMI	1.08	12.5	—	1275	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—
13⅝	11⅛	CRI Liq	2.03e	17.3	—	127	12	11⅞	11¾	—
19⅝	9⅜	CRSS	.15	.9	13	406	15⅝	15	15⅝	—
39	26	CSX	1.40	3.9	9	1373	37¼	35⅝	37	+ 1⅛
22¼	19	CTS	.75	3.7	14	21	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
21	10¼	CUC s		—	59	3021	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
9	2⅛	CV REI		—	9	73	4¼	5⅜	3⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	21⅝	CblWre	.80e	3.8	19	744	29¼	28¾	29	+ ½
41⅛	11⅜	Cablvsn		—	21	890	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
35½	22	Cabot	1.04	2.9	12	141	35½	34¾	35⅛	+ 1⅛
18½	13⅝	CbtOG	.10	1.0	25	943	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
34⅝	13¼	Cadence		—	26	762	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Caesar		—	17	1041	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
51⅛	9½	CalFed	.12	1.7	—	1249	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅛
18⅝	5¼	Calhn		—	—	342	8⅝	8	8⅝	—
36⅝	17¼	Calmat	.64a	2.8	21	161	23⅛	12	23⅛	—
1⅛	⅛	Calton		—	—	1187	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1	⅛	CmpR g		—		283	½	⅜	⅜	— ½
78	43⅝	CampSp	1.12	1.5	164	3699u	78⅝	74⅝	77⅜	+ 2⅝
21⅝	14⅝	CdnPc g	.92	—	4	13663	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	⅛	CanlCa		—	—	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
633	380	CapCits	.20	—	17	233	472	462	469	+ 5
49⅝	36¼	CapHld	1.28	2.6	14	737	46⅝	42¼	46⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	69	CapH pf	7.11n	9.0	—	1	17	79	79	—
19⅝	11⅝	Capstd	2.40	12.8	8	77	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	10½	CapM pf	1.60	10.4	—	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
3⅝	1	Career		—	—	283	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
37	26⅝	Carlisle	1.34	3.5	12	108	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	CarolcP		—	18	144	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+ ¼
21	10¼	CaroF1	.80	4.4	39	120	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
49	38	CarPw	3.04	4.6	16	398	46⅝	44¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
57	36⅛	CarTec	2.40	4.4	11	43	51⅜	51⅛	51¼	—
8⅝	3½	CarsInd	.10	2.0	8	31	5	4⅞	5	—
8	1⅛	vjCartH		—	35	305	2⅝	3	2⅝	—
63⅞	44⅝	CartWl	.92	1.6	17	20	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	16⅝	CascNG	1.32	7.2	10	66	18⅝	14	18¼	+ ¼
20½	8⅝	CshAm s	.08	.6	18	514	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	26¼	CastlCk	.30e	.6	17	2153	36⅝	12	36½	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
24	30⅝	FrptMc	1.50a	4.4	13	1240	33⅛	22	33	— ⅛
24⅛	19¼	FMRP	2.40e	10.8	10	402	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
33	19⅝	Fritrins			9	35	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	27½	FundAm	.40	1.1	25	911	41⅞	40⅝	41⅛	+ 1⅜
24	9	Fuqua	.24	2.4	—	499	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅜
6⅛	9⅝	FurrsB		—	11	425	4½	4⅛	4⅞	—
17½	10⅛	FutGer	.26e	2.2	—	283	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
		G								
36½	19½	GATX s	1.28	3.6	9	593	35½	31⅝	32½	+ 2½
21¼	33⅝	GATX pfA	3.87	8.1	—	45	48⅝	48	42	— ½
184	125⅝	GEICO	2.28	1.3	15	4	173⅝	173¼	173¼	
3⅝	1	GEO		—	—	177	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2	GRC Int		—	18	59	3⅝	2½	3½	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	GT Eur n	.14e	1.6	—	343	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	27½	GTE s	1.58	3.9	14	14422	21⅝	30⅝	21½	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
⅛	⅛	Intlog pf		—	—	51	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17¼	4¼	Intelcal		—	10	1126	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	½	Intlog		—	—	62	1⅛	1	1	—
8⅝	4⅜	IntRFn		—	49	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
15⅛	15	IntcapIn n		—	—	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
21⅛	16⅛	IntcpSe	1.98	10.3	—	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
⅛	⅛	vjIntlerc		—	—	563	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
14	5⅝	Intrlke s		—	13	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
30	18⅝	IntAlu	1.00	2.3	9	26	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
139⅝	94⅛	IBM	4.84	4.3	11	40044	115⅝	112⅝	113⅝	— 1⅛
67⅝	57	IntFlav	2.40	3.8	19	x1336	81⅝	79	79½	— 2
29⅝	9	IGame n		—	17	277	24⅝	24	24⅝	—
42	27⅝	IntMult	1.18e	2.9	17	344	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	47⅝	IntPap	1.68	2.7	15	3221	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+ 1
21⅝	10⅛	IntlRec		—	15	114	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
39½	4⅛	IntlRect		—	25	584	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4⅝	IT Cre		—	20	2261	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛

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OMEGA
OMEGA SPEEDMASTER PROFESSIONAL
THE ONLY WATCH WORN ON THE MOON

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
37⅝	18	GTE pf	2.48	8.4	—	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	GTEFl pf	1.25	8.5	—	z1740	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
16½	14⅝	GTEFl pf	1.30	8.1	—	z850	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
12⅛	8⅛	Gabell	1.18e	10.7	—	567	11⅛	10⅝	11	—
28⅝	19⅝	Gallow	.44	2.3	22	16	24	24	20	—
9	9⅛	Galoob		—	—	564	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Galob pf	1.70	17.7	—	49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
6⅛	2⅝	GalHou		—	14	118	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	28⅝	Gannett	1.24	3.0	17	2548	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ 1
91⅛	22	Gap s	.50	1.0	24	1506	49⅝	42	49⅝	+ ⅜
16½	8	Gemll C	.19	1.6	—	93	12⅛	11⅛	27½	—
13⅝	10⅛	Gemll I	1.43e	13.0	—	46	12⅝	12½	12½	—
12⅛	5	GenCrp	.40	3.9	7	1451	9	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
42	29⅛	IntabGo	.76	1.8	18	1168	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— 1⅛
28⅝	22⅝	IntstPw	2.04	7.4	11	136	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
43	13⅛	Intrtan		—	16	147	25	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	IntJhn		—	—	42	7⅛	5⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
46⅛	21⅛	Ionics		—	34	636	42⅝	41⅝	42	— ⅜
22⅛	18⅝	IowllG s	1.73	8.2	10	233	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	Ipalco	1.88	8.4	11	293	22⅛	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	IrishIn n	.33e	3.9	—	11e	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Italy	1.18e	10.6	—	301	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
27½	7⅛	Itel		—	—	874	13⅝	15	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	20⅛	Itel pf	3.37	9.9	—	6	34	34	34	+ ⅜
		J-K								

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
23½	13⅝	Hornbh	.40	3.5	8	622	17½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	14⅝	Logicon	.36	1.7	11	85	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
25⅝	8⅛	Sothbys	.40a	4.1	7	698	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	35⅝	SourcC	3.40	8.8		23	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
27	24⅝	SrcCp pf	2.40	9.1	—	25	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	19⅝	SoJerIn	1.44	7.8	14	02	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21½	9⅛	Southwn	.40	3.0	38	186	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	3⅛	SoestBk		—	—	1138	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	32	SouthCo	2.14	7.7	15	2016	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
23½	27⅝	SoInGs	2.00	6.2	11	187	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
41	26	SNETl s	1.76	5.2	15	1080	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	SwAirl n	.10	.4	22	1649	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	SwtGas	1.40	8.5	9	271	16½	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
87½	43⅛	SwBell	2.76	5.1	12	3447	54⅝	54	54⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	27¼	SwEnr	.44	2.0	19	35	28⅝	38¼	28¼	— ⅜
29⅝	25⅝	SwtPS	2.20	7.9	11	424	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
19½	18⅛	Spain	1.29e	8.4	—	117	15⅛	15	12	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Sparton		—	—	25	4⅝	4	4	—
6⅛	3	Spraque	.05e	.9	—	117	5⅝	9⅝	5⅝	—
36½	14⅝	Springs	1.20	4.8	—	152	25⅝	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
61⅛	33⅝	SquarD	2.32	2.9	16	3297	17	28¼	78	+ 1
14⅛	4⅛	StBPnt		—	—	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	6½	StdCm	.92	3.9	17	45	13½	13½	13½	—
18	6⅝	StFdBk	.40	4.2	7	227	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	StdMotr	.32	3.3	17	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	StdPac	1.08e	11.6	5	992	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅛
24¼	13	StdPrd	.48	3.0	56	224	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜

(Continued on Page 14)

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International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Now the Sensitive Topics Are Taking Center Stage

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American corporations are making increasing use of plays put on by professional troupes to discuss such delicate subjects as alcoholism or family problems and their effect on the workplace. Plays for Living Inc. first developed the concept with schools and other youth groups in mind.

But as it turns out, a full quarter of the performances are now on stage at such adult centers as Exxon's auditorium, Metropolitan Life's Center for Healthy Living and J. C. Penney's in-house television studio.

Union Carbide has set up booths to distribute tickets to employees and has plastered its corporate walls with "Broadway Comes to Carbide" posters. Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield even hold performances for spouses of directors who attend the annual board meeting.

All of these companies are willing to pay about $500 per performance to Plays for Living, or one of its affiliates, or another of the handful of nonprofit theater groups.

'Plays help separate work from the home.'

"A play is a truly nonthreatening medium to discuss tricky subjects," said Jean B. Case, Carbide's medical director. Added Pauline Miles, Empire's director of health education: "People will come to plays who would never attend a workshop on 'Alcoholism in the Workplace.'"

Other corporations do more than just agree with her. Exxon Corp. commissioned "Cross Currents," a play about a man whose belief in keeping a Chinese wall between work and home is shaken when his wife develops a fatal disease.

Exxon not only had the play performed for its employees but also, as part of its philanthropic efforts, gave Plays for Living the money to showcase it elsewhere.

"The corporate community is increasingly aware of the inability to separate work and home, and plays like this bring those issues to the surface," said Kate Corrigan, a program officer in the contributions department at Exxon.

PLAYS FOR Living is probably the oldest social-service theater group in the United States. It was founded in 1942, for the purpose of doing patriotic plays to sell war bonds. It was a short hop from there to plays that addressed the wartime fears of children, the problems of returning veterans and, eventually, of society at large.

Five of the 13 plays in this year's repertory deal with adult issues like elder care and workplace stress. The rest have to do with how teen-agers cope with AIDS, drug abuse and the like.

Robert John Metcalf, Plays for Living's production director, says that corporations show no special partiality for the adult plays. "Employees need help dealing with their children's problems," he explained.

All of Plays for Living's productions are written by professional playwrights and performed by Equity actors. But they are scrutinized by psychologists, law officers, or other experts in the subjects they tackle.

These experts also help devise guides for use in post-play discussions. "The whole reason these plays exist is to focus audience attention," Mr. Metcalf said.

Comdisco Inc., a computer leasing company in Rosemont, Illinois, now uses plays to familiarize employees with the scope of its employee assistance program.

Getting employees to performances is only half the job. Getting them to internalize the message is the other half. But drama, corporations are finding, makes that easier.

"Live theater sets up a dynamic that lets you discuss uncomfortable things," said Eileen M. Guzmich, co-chair of Bell Communications Research Inc.'s Sexual Orientation Equity Committee.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8985	3.3815	1.1272	0.3311	0.1514 *	—	5.468 *	1.3048	1.3075 *	1.607	1.8125 *
Brussels	34.2425	61.3025	20.61	6.0535	2.7649 *	18.284	—	23.91	0.2465	29.4075	33.173 *
Frankfurt	1.658	2.93	—	0.2937	0.1342 *	0.8872	4.853 *	1.1589	1.1915 *	1.4325	1.609 *
London (a)	1.785	—	2.9511	9.9884	2,179.00	3.2994	60.285	2.5315	246.035	2.0627	181.91
Madrid	103.151	182.882	62.158	18.257	8.342 *	55.143	3.0163	72.008	74.018 *	89.192	—
Milan	1,224.50	2,183.30	745.38	218.05	—	661.12	36.156	863.31	8.878	1,070.25	11.99
New York (b)	—	1.786 a	1.642	5.595	1,224.00	1.852	33.86	1.415	138.38	1.1575	102.85
Paris	5.6515	9.976	3.4046	—	0.4569 *	3.0281	0.1652	3.9463	4.0936 *	4.887	5.4775 *
Tokyo	138.55	245.37	83.92	24.64	0.1126	74.46	4.0036	97.07	—	119.96	1.3501
Toronto	1.1583	2.158	0.7373	0.2165	0.987 *	0.6543	3.38 *	0.8404	0.8428 *	—	1.135 *
Zurich	1.4245	2.5269	0.8625	0.2533	0.1153 *	0.7653	4.1936 *	—	1.0236 *	1.2297	1.3807 *
1 ECU	1.2367	0.7007	2.0522	6.9871	1,529.75	2.3120	42.2596	1.7734	172.452	1.4282	127.542
1 SDR	1.3508	0.7688	2.2529	7.6792	1,680.19	2.5477	N.Q.	1.9444	188.723	1.5904	140.160

*Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9508.0	Greek drac.	178.85	Mex. peso	2975.00	S. Afr. rand	2.7155
Austral. $	1.3029	Hong Kong $	7.7827	N. Zealand $	1.6784	Soviet ruble*	0.5749
Austr. schil.	11.66	Indian rupee	19.417	Norw. krone	6.4165	Swed. krona	6.003
Brazil cruz.	232.30	Indo. rupiah	1915.01	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.80
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.6256	Port. escudo	144.28	Thai baht	25.41
Danish krone	6.3105	Israeli shek.	2.1521	Saudi riyal	3.7501	Turkish lira	3540.01
Egypt. pound	3.1715	Kuwaiti dinar	n.q.	Sing. $	1.773	UAE dirham	3.6724
Fin. markka	3.941	Malay. ring.	2.7355	S. Kor. won	725.30	Venez. boliv.	53.90

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7548	1.7469	1.7384	Canadian dollar	1.1598	1.1628	1.1657
Deutsche mark	1.6665	1.6703	1.6745	Japanese yen	139.46	139.85	140.00
Swiss franc	1.4355	1.4381	1.4402				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 ⅝-6 ¾	9-9⅛	8 ⅜-8 ½	12 ¾-12 ⅞	9 ⅜-9½	8⅛-8¼	9⅜-9½	8
2 months	6 ⅝-6 ¾	9 1/16-9 3/16	8⅜-8½	12 ¾-12 ⅞	9⅜-9 ½	8 ⅛-8 ¼	9⅜-9½	8
3 months	6 ⅝-6 ¾	9⅛-9¼	8½-8⅝	12⅝-12¾	9 ⅜-9½	8 ⅛-8 ¼	9⅜-9½	8
6 months	6 ⅝-6 ¾	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 ⅜-8 ½	11⅞-12	9⅜-9½	7⅞-8	9 ¼-9 ⅜	7 ¾
1 year	7 1/16-7 3/16	9 ⅛-9 ¼	7 ⅞-8	11 ¾-11 ⅞	9 ⅜-9½	7⅝-7¾	9 ¼-9⅜	8

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

March 20

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds	7.00	6⅜
Com. paper 91-179 days	6.20	6.15
3-month Treasury bills	5.86	5.89
6-month Treasury bills	5.89	5.94
1-year Treasury bills	6.02	6.07
30-year Treasury bond	8.34	8.41
2-month CD's	6.20	6.00
3-month CD's	6.20	6.00
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 7/32	8 7/32
2-month interbank	8 5/32	8⅛
3-month interbank	8 1/32	8 1/32
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.75	8.80
1-month interbank	8.95	8.95
2-month interbank	9.00	9.00
6-month interbank	9.10	9.10
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	14½	14¼
3-month interbank	12¾	12 5/16
6-month interbank	11⅞	11⅞
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9¼	9 3/16
1-month interbank	9 5/16	9¼
3-month interbank	9⅜	9 5/16
6-month interbank	9 7/16	9⅜

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 20

1 month	6½-6⅝
2 months	6⅝-6¾
3 months	6⅝-6¾
6 months	6⅝-6¾
1 year	7⅛-7¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 20

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
30-day average yield:	6.17
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.307

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

March 20

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	363.75	363.85	+2.10
Luxembourg	364.40	—	+2.60
Paris (12.5 kilo)	365.93	361.58	+0.87
Zurich	364.05	364.35	—0.75
London	364.20	364.50	Unch.
New York	—	362.55	—0.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

RJR II: Maybe Greed Is Good After All

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Of all the megadeals of the 1980s, none raised the infamous Wall Street question "Is greed good?" more starkly than the buyout of RJR Nabisco, which became the subject of the best-seller "Barbarians at the Gate."

The book is soon to be a major motion picture, as the phrase goes, and the latest news from the Street indicates that the movie probably ought to have a happy ending.

After reducing a gargantuan load of debt by almost $10 billion in two years by selling off subsidiaries and swapping junk bonds for cash and stock, the company felt confident enough to announce Wednesday that it now plans to raise money in the marketplace on the strength of its performance.

Some RJR junk bonds surged by more than $2 on the announcement that in the next few days the company will issue $750 million in senior notes and float 75 million shares of common stock. Underwriters are expected to include major firms like Salomon Brothers Inc.

When the stock is issued, RJR will be on its way back to being a public company. Warrants have been trading at about $10, more than double the price of $4.50 at which they were issued last year.

A $10 stock price would bring the value of the offering to about $1.5 billion. The funds will be used to pay off all but a few hundred million of RJR's notorious reset bonds. These pay a variable rate of interest keyed to Treasury bond rates and currently are yielding 17 percent — not in cash, but in more bonds that compound the company's debt alarmingly and threatened to eat it alive if they had not been refinanced.

Confirming the company's return to grace, Standard & Poor's announced Wednesday that it is considering upgrading the $13 billion of RJR's outstanding bonds and preferred stock to a rating just below investment grade. Moody's has already done so.

S & P said its judgment would depend on how well the stock offering goes and on its assessment of the company's one weak spot, the declining U.S. cigarette industry, where RJR's brands are losing market share to Philip Morris.

The stock offering marks the second phase in the company's plan to reduce its the debt burden of about $23 billion, which the buyout firm of Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co. laid on RJR when it took it private in the heavily chronicled bidding war during February 1989.

In the past year, RJR offered a combination of cash and stock to its bondholders to buy back more than $3 billion worth of the 17 percent reset bonds. "People took the exchange because they got real cash instead of paper and were willing to bet on the company's future through the stock," said Eric Dobbyn, Smith Barney's junk-bond analyst.

When the latest offering is complete, RJR will have turned almost $7 billion of junk-bond and other debt into cash or equity and reduced its ratio of debt to equity from 92 percent to 76 percent, according to Eric Feuerman, a Morgan Stanley analyst who bullishly forecast in a recent flyer that RJR's conventional bonds were "marching toward investment grade" in another two years.

The other major source of debt reduction came from the sale of $5.8 billion in assets to foreign companies. RJR's European cookie business was sold to BSN of France, Chun King foods to a Singapore venture, Del Monte fruits to Polly Peck International PLC and ML & Co. and Curtiss Confections to Nestlé SA.

Tight management has also boosted the company's operating cash flow 13 percent, from $3.5 billion in 1989 to $3.9 billion last year, despite the smaller base of companies and a recession in the United States.

Contrary to buyout myths, employment cuts have been small. RJR said that all divisions employed 55,000 workers before the buyout, and jobs now total only 2,600 fewer, counting the companies sold off. Layoffs mainly were in middle management and tobacco production workers.

Can it be possible that everyone gained? "Why not? RJR was an exceptional case in a restructuring movement where a good idea sometimes was carried to excess," replied Margaret Blair, a Brookings Institution economist who has been studying mergers and acquisitions throughout the 1980s.

"RJR was notorious for providing perks for its executives," she said. "There was a huge amount of fat to cut out in those private jets and hunting lodges. And in many larger, older firms like RJR huge amounts of money has also been wasted on investments in what was essentially empire-building."

Deficit Widens But Export Rise Heartens U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A higher bill for imported oil boosted the U.S. trade deficit by 11 percent in January, to $6.99 billion, the government announced Wednesday.

But economists were cheered by a rise in exports, which they said showed signs of underlying strength in the economy.

The Commerce Department said that exports rose by 3.6 percent in January, to $34.49 billion, while imports advanced 4.8 percent to $41.49 billion.

The export numbers are also certain to hearten the government, which is counting on continued gains in overseas demand to help bring the country out of the current recession.

The January deficit, while above December's revised $6.28 billion, was well below economists' predictions of a $7.5 billion shortfall.

"This seems broadly consistent with the idea that trade progress continues," said Robert Brusca, an economist at Nikko Securities Co. International. "These trade deficit numbers are still pretty low."

After falling for three straight months, the volume of imported oil rose in January, although prices fell. The total cost of imported crude oil climbed to $3.91 billion in the month, from $3.61 billion in December.

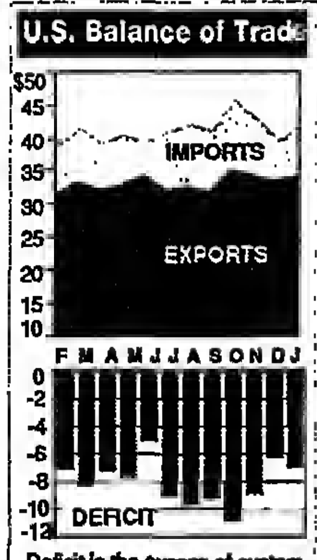
The average price of an imported barrel of crude fell $2.72 to $22.98 in January, but a 21 percent rise in the volume of imports resulted in the higher energy bill.

The trade gap has been narrowing since 1987, when it hit a record $152 billion. After gradual decreases the next two years, the deficit fell to $101.01 billion in 1990.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan rose to $3.46 billion in January from $3.44 billion in December. About 80 percent of the total 1989 deficit, of $109.40 billion, arose from trade with Japan. The trade surplus with Western Europe fell to $1.10 billion from $1.60 billion in December.

Exports in January remained an area of strength despite the U.S. recession.

"These are good, strong numbers," said Aubrey Zaffuto, an economist at the consulting firm AZ Advisory. She noted strength in exports of consumer goods, an area where U.S. manufacturers traditionally have been weak.



Deficit is the excess of custom valued imports over exports. Amounts in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted.
Source: Commerce Department

IHT

Economists said that the increase in non-oil imports was more a result of higher prices because of the weaker dollar than renewed consumer demand.

Exports of automobiles and auto parts rose in the month, as did industrial supplies. Capital-goods exports were unchanged from December levels.

But imports of foreign-made cars, consumer goods, industrial supplies and materials all rose.

(Reuters, AP)

Bankruptcy Court for Japanese Art Leader

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The high-flying Japanese art dealer Urban KK filed bankruptcy proceedings in the central city of Nagoya on Wednesday, along with six affiliates that include two Toyota car dealers, a credit research company said.

Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd. said the Nagoya-based company — which has offices and galleries in Tokyo, Paris and New York — went bankrupt because of its speculative dealings in the international art market. The seven companies are all owned by a Nagoya businessman, Masahiko Sawada, the company said.

Earlier Wednesday, a spokesman for Toyota Motor Corp. said that the Nagoya-based car dealers Toyota Auto Chubu KK and Toyota Corolla Aichi KK had filed for bankruptcy after losing money on speculative art deals.

The spokesman said the liabilities of the two companies were estimated at 118 billion yen ($861 million). The move came as a surprise, as the two firms have strong sales of around 30,000 vehicles a year.

Tokyo Shoko said the debts of Urban and four other affiliates involved in art were estimated at 47 billion yen. The four companies are known as SCA, Urban and Graphic, Gallery America and Gallery Europe.

The Toyota spokesman said the company was investigating the case although the Nagoya District Court refused to comment on the proceedings. Urban itself — one of Japan's leading operators of art galleries — could not be reached.

Urban's purchases of art works were sometimes in the order of 10 billion yen a month, industry sources said. Japanese news reports said the group of companies was the victim of sales of fake paintings

The Japanese group's addresses include the fashionable Omotesando Boulevard in Tokyo as well the Champs-Elysées in Paris and Park Avenue in New York.

Lean Sales Seen for McDonald's Low Fat

By Anthony Ramirez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When McDonald's starts selling its lower-fat hamburger in the United States next month, the sales could be as lean as the burger. At least that is what some restaurant industry analysts say and what the fast-food giant's rivals hope.

For years, fast-food restaurants have promoted foods as being lower in calories or fat than their regular offerings, with decidedly mixed results.

To the frustration of many market researchers, the consumer is a health-conscious Dr. Jekyll when answering surveys, but a junk-food-loving Mr. Hyde when fork comes to mouth.

"People may talk healthy, but they don't buy healthy," said Thomas H. Strenk, managing editor of Restaurant Business magazine. "When they go out to a restaurant, they want to splurge."

The most successful "health food" so far has been chicken, which has the marketing advantages of being flavorful and presentable in several variations.

One of the newest variations is the Lite 'n Crispy skinless fried chicken sold by Kentucky Fried Chicken, a unit of Pepsico. The new chicken is still coated with batter and deep fried, but the chain has had strong sales by promoting it as lower in calories and fat than the product that made the chain famous.

El Pollo Loco, a Southern California chain owned by a unit of TW Holdings, has had fast growth because of its grilled marinated chicken. And Burger King, the second-largest burger chain, after McDonald's, has the BK Broiler, a grilled chicken sandwich that was one of the most successful products ever introduced in the fast-food business.

Sales of pizza are growing even faster than those of chicken. But Pizza Hut, a unit of Pepsico, concedes that it flubbed the marketing of its "light" pizza with reduced-calorie meat toppings.

Then there's Wendy's International, which started perhaps the most ambitious reduced-calorie menu of any fast-food chain in 1985, but which was sorely disappointed by consumers' response. Wendy's had about a dozen offerings, including items like a scooped-out tomato half with tuna and a cottage cheese and pineapple salad on lettuce.

"We spent a whole year and about $10 million advertising this menu and nobody would bite," said Dennis L. Lynch, a spokesman for Wendy's, which is based in Dublin, Ohio.

Wendy's dropped the menu in 1986, but kept some of the items, notably the baked potato. The potatoes are now dressed in more caloric toppings like cheese and bacon, and sour cream and chives.

Many fast-food places do have light items like salads and yogurt, but these are included to round out the menu and prevent customers from automatically ruling out the restaurant because its food is too heavy.

Moreover, no large restaurant chain has tried to sell a product of the latest in food science, like McDonald's McLean Deluxe hamburger.

Last week, McDonald's Corp. announced that it would sell the burger at its 8,600 American restaurants. The new burger has about 9 percent fat, less than half of McDonald's more typical patty, with 20 percent fat. Other chains have burgers that are even more fat-laden, with fat content of 25 percent or more.

For its McLean Deluxe, McDonald's uses carrageenan, a seaweed extract, to bind water

See LEAN, Page 14

Energy Monopolies Likely Targets of EC Action

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Energy, long the preserve of state-run utilities in Europe, is a likely target for sweeping deregulation after a landmark court ruling confirmed the European Commission's powers to break up monopolies on its own.

The ruling on Tuesday by the European Court of Justice — the highest EC court — focused on radical powers used by the Commission to crack open national telecommunications monopolies.

In a test case described by officials as "constitutional," the court confirmed that the EC executive can override routine decision-making rules and make its own laws to break up national monopolies without asking for approval by the 12 governments.

The sweeping attributions are known as Article 90 powers, after the EC Treaty article on which they are based. They aim to give the Commission the tools it needs to encourage competition between companies as the bloc moves toward a huge single market after 1992.

Even before the ruling, the director general of the Commission's competition department warned that the powers would be used again if the court gave its blessing, and that the multibillion-dollar energy industry would be a priority target.

Energy is one of the top priorities for an urgent drive against traditional national protectionism and in favor of free cross-border competition between companies, he said.

The Commission is pressing for changes in the way several countries operate their energy industries. It could do the job in one move, with an autocratic law like the one it used for telecommunications.

The EC executive's hunting grounds are teeming with prey:

- It is studying the sale of Verbundnetz AG, former East Germany's gas utility, to ensure it is not just swallowed up by Ruhrgas AG, its bigger counterpart in western Germany.
- It recently ordered the four main Dutch electricity-generating companies to end a joint venture that gave them a monopoly over power exports and imports.
- It is backing attempts by private British coal mines to wrest a share of business from the national company British Coal, which has exclusive supply contracts with electricity companies.

The EC court ruling in defense of the Commission was hailed as a victory and a base for future action by Sir Leon Brittan, the European Commissioner in charge of competition policy.

"Doubts which have been expressed about the Commission's powers in this regard have now been removed and the court has clarified an important area of law and policy," Sir Leon said.

Lawyers in Brussels shared Sir Leon's view, saying the Commission now had a new legally backed weapon in its armory.

"It opens the door for the commission to open out a whole number of government monopolies ... in all sorts of public sectors," said John Ratliff of Stanbrook & Hooper, lawyers in Brussels.

John Pheasant of Lovel, White, Durrant said: "The Commission's power to deregulate (on its own) is upheld."

Rivals Seek Funds for Mondadori

Reuters

MILAN — The battle for the Italian publisher Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA flared again Wednesday as a faction led by Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian media magnate, announced plans to launch a 412 billion lire ($340.6 million) rights issue for the publisher.

The Berlusconi proposal followed by two days a separate plan, for a 400 billion lire rights issue, put forward by a rival group led by the Italian entrepreneur Carlo De Benedetti's Compagnie Industriali Riunite SpA.

Analysts say that the fierce battle between Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. De Benedetti for Mondadori — which has been going on for 15 months — has taken its toll on the Italian publisher. Mondadori is expected merely to break even in 1990, after posting a 100 billion lire profit in 1989, and it badly needs capital to help reduce its 500 billion lire of debt.

The Berlusconi plan was put forward at a board meeting of Mondadori's parent, AME Finanziaria SpA. AMEF, which is controlled by Mr. Berlusconi and the Formenton-Mondadori family, also requested a special shareholders' meeting to block the rival De Benedetti capital plan.

PARIBAS-RENTE
Société d' Investissement à Capital Variable
R.C. Luxembourg B 29.398
Avis aux Actionnaires

CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de PARIBAS-RENTE, Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

Le jeudi 11 avril 1991 à 11.00 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1990.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1990.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1990.
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la Société.
5. Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1990.
6. Renouveler le mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
7. Divers.

••• ••• •••

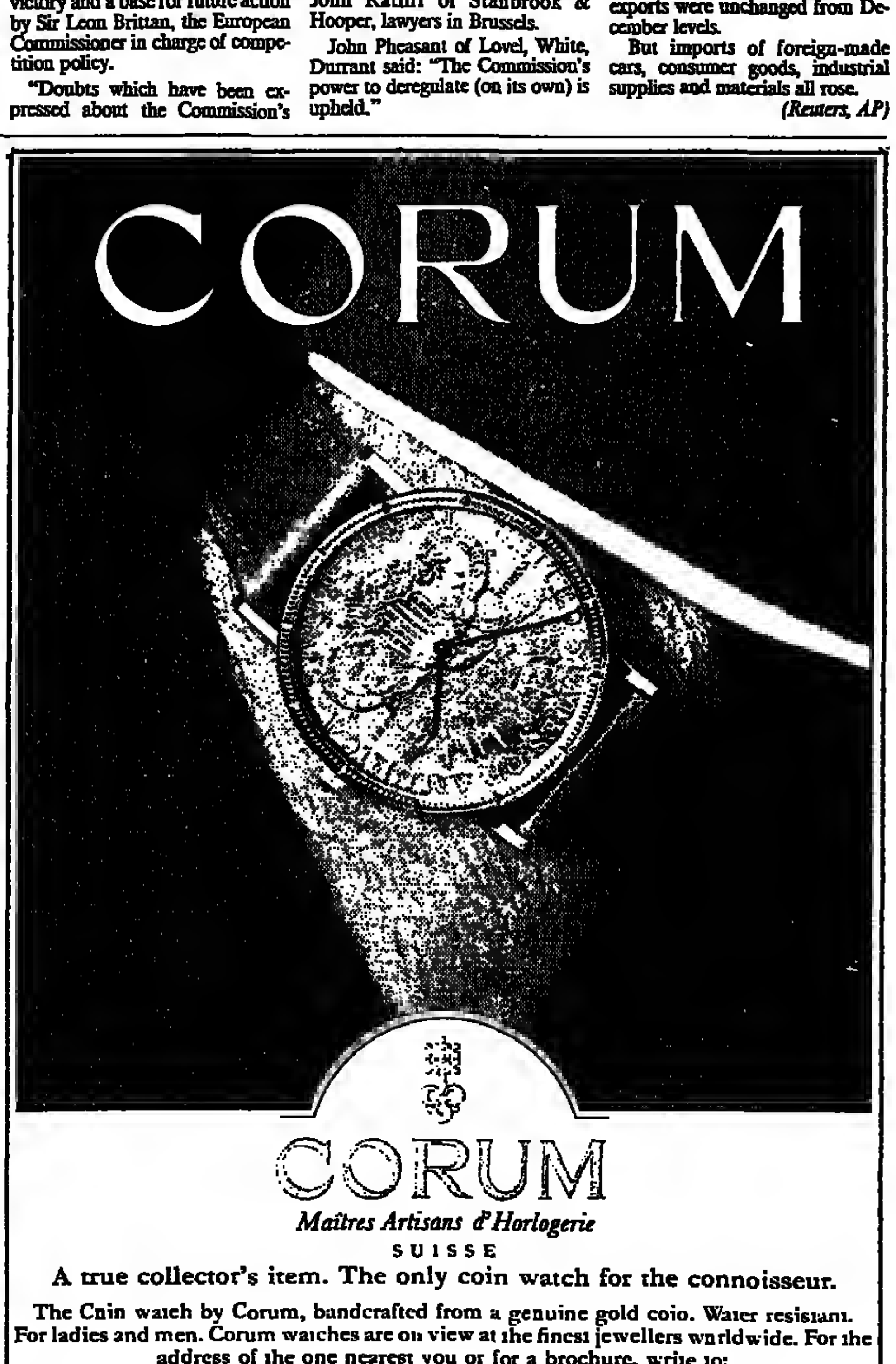
La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 20 mars 1991.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé pour le 4 avril 1991, leurs titres, soit au siège social de la Société, soit, aux guichets des établissements suivants où des formules de procuration sont disponibles:

- En Belgique: Banque Paribas Belgique S.A.
World Trade Center
Boulevard Emile Jacqmain, 162
B - 1210 Bruxelles
- Au Luxembourg: Banque Paribas Luxembourg
10A, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, 2
Luxembourg

Les propriétaires d'actions nominatives doivent dans le même délai, c'est-à-dire pour le 4 avril 1991, informer par écrit (lettre ou procuration) le Conseil d'Administration, de leur intention d'assister à l'Assemblée.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration
J. PIERSON
Directeur



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MARKET DIARY

Earnings Outlook Curbs Dow's Gains

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed slightly higher Wednesday in heavy trading, bolstered by some timid bargain-hunting amid more concerns about the outlook for U.S. companies' first-quarter earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which sank 62.13 points Tuesday, added 4.21 to close at 2,872.03.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.65 to 201.31 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.33 to 367.92. The price of an average share added 11 cents.

N.Y. Stocks

Advances led declines 4-3. Volume was 196.8 million shares, up from 177.0 million Tuesday.

After an earnings bombshell from International Business Machines Corp. sent the market plunging Tuesday, prices tried to rebound Wednesday. But new earnings disappointments popped up, and the market was never able to mount any kind of sustained advance.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, known as 3M, said first-quarter earnings would come in at the low end of analysts' estimates.

One of the most active stocks Wednesday, Chemical Waste Management, had revealed late Tuesday that it expected first-quarter profit of 10 cents to 13 cents a share, down from 17 cents a year ago.

Then on Wednesday, another Dow stock, Eastman Kodak, acknowledged the company would be "challenged" to match last year's first-quarter earnings.

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up ⅜ to 11.

Waste Management, which owns 76 percent of Chemical Waste, followed, tumbling 3 to 38. Chemical Waste was third, down 3¼ to 19⅜.

3M tumbled 2⅛ to 87½, Eastman Kodak fell 1⅝ to 41⅞ and IBM lost 1 to 114⅛. Prices rose in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Dollar Slightly Lower After Volatile Session

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly lower Wednesday as the market consolidated after Tuesday's extremely volatile session.

But early trading was hectic as various rumors coursed through the market.

"In the early morning the dollar sold off on rumors of central bank intervention and of Pöhl's resignation," said Andrey McNiff, an official at HongKong Shanghai Banking Corp. N.Y., referring to Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank.

Foreign Exchange

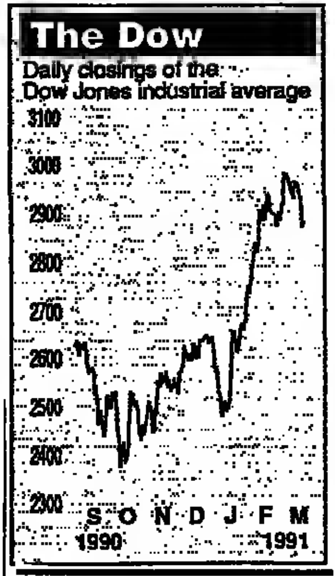
Once it became apparent the rumors were unfounded, the dollar settled into a range and closed at 1.6430 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6442 DM Tuesday.

Reports that U.S. fighter planes shot down an Iraqi military plane over northern Iraq and that the U.S. trade deficit for January was lower than expected at $6.99 billion helped lift the dollar to a daily high of 1.6630 DM in early trading.

The dollar has rallied most sharply against the mark because German unification is turning out to be difficult and costly and because turmoil continues in the Soviet Union, whose ties to Germany include more than 300,000 Soviet troops still stationed in East Germany.

A report Wednesday that Soviet special police opened fire on a bus carrying six Lithuanian border guards pressured the mark in afternoon trading. In Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl criticized an "unnecessary discussion about German monetary union," referring to remarks Tuesday by Mr. Pöhl, who called the union "a disaster."

Via Associated Press March 20



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	76975	11⅛	10	11	+ ⅜
Waste	74889	38⅝	37⅝	38	—3
ChWste	74202	19¾	18⅞	19⅜	—3¼
IBM	40071	115⅝	113½	114⅛	—1
AmExp	27580	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
Navistr	20849	4⅛	3⅞	4	
NCR	20476	98	96⅝	98	+3¼
PhilMr	20108	68⅞	66⅝	68½	+2
Compq s	19830	61⅞	59¼	59½	—1¾
EKodak	19230	43¾	41⅜	41⅞	—1⅝
Upjohn	18946	47	43⅝	47	+3⅝
SecPac	18883	24⅝	23¼	24½	
Pier 1	17350	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅝
AMD	17315	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ¼
Lockhd	17109	41¼	40¾	41	+ ½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RhnP rt	10289	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Amdhl	8247	14⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
WangB	7187	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Whtfrd	4531	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Alza	3481	61¾	59⅝	60⅜	—1⅛
Hlthav	3225	2½	2⅜	2½	
UnVol1	3041	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
ICH	3028	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
MovTb n	2962	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ¾
PldHlth	2880	16¼	14⅝	16	+2
DowC rt	2648	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
WstEng n	2602	8	7	7½	+ ⅜
SlvGpA	2547	6⅞	4⅛	6⅝	+ ½
CalEng	2519	12½	11⅞	12⅝	+ ¾
NewLn s	2386	12¾	11½	12⅝	+ ⅜

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	849	466
Declined	669	1142
Unchanged	517	444
Total Issues	2035	2052
New Highs	33	21
New Lows	1	4

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	298	222
Declined	256	347
Unchanged	238	243
Total Issues	792	812
New Highs	20	17
New Lows	3	1

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,040	707
Declined	765	1,208
Unchanged	2,314	2,202
Total Issues	4,119	4,117

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2862.13	2897.03	2840.84	2872.03	+ 4.21
Trans	1080.22	1094.50	1075.11	1087.45	+ 2.45
Util	210.51	212.84	210.14	212.02	+ 0.94
Comp	1011.83	1024.29	1006.01	1016.88	+ 2.26

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	437.65	434.08	436.62	+1.74
Transp.	263.00	261.30	262.20	+0.23
Utilities	143.30	141.69	142.83	+0.82
Finance	28.03	27.80	27.91	—0.09
SP 500	368.85	365.80	367.92	+1.33
SP 100	—	—	348.28	+0.88

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	201.67	200.46	201.31	+0.65
Industrials	252.48	251.25	252.48	+0.94
Transp.	162.25	161.39	162.07	—0.07
Utilities	92.33	91.73	92.10	+0.41
Finance	142.74	142.24	142.55	—0.18

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	466.23	461.79	466.09	+3.28
Industrials	525.27	518.59	525.17	+5.45
Finance	425.10	423.76	424.61	—0.14
Insurance	532.85	528.19	531.61	+2.65
Utilities	553.74	548.61	551.78	—0.23
Banks	301.15	297.86	300.31	+0.99
Transp.	488.92	483.78	487.80	+1.36

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
352.03	350.17	351.89	+0.52

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	93.47	+0.08
10 Utilities	95.35	+0.02
10 Industrials	91.60	+0.15

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	196,810,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	215,213,270
Amex 4 p.m. volume	15,058,080
Amex prev. cons. close	15,410,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	161,416,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	149,338,000
NYSE volume up	88,308,160
NYSE volume down	84,340,520
Amex volume up	6,479,450
Amex volume down	5,842,270
NASDAQ volume up	91,135,315
NASDAQ volume down	35,629,400

S&P 100 Index Options

March 20

Calls: total vol. 72,488; total open int. 291,726
Puts: total vol. 74,196; total open int. 313,594

Calls: total vol. 226; total open int. 12,254
Puts: total vol. 669; total open int. 49,136
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

March 20

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Apr	May	Jun	Puts—Last Apr	May	Jun
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	170	r	r	r	0.80	1.15	2.55
178.58	172½	r	r	r	0.78	1.80	2.83
178.58	175	4.00	r	r	1.75	3.35	4.55
178.58	177½	2.50	2.68	3.65	2.70	4.10	5.20
178.58	180	1.44	r	2.73	r	r	r
178.58	182½	0.75	1.55	r	7.05	7.26	r
178.58	185	r	1.00	r	r	r	r
178.58	187½	0.28	r	r	r	r	13.65
178.58	190	r	r	r	13.8	r	14¼
178.58	192½	r	r	r	r	r	18.15
178.58	195	r	r	0.28	r	r	
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	55	s	s	r	s	s	0.19
60.84	58	r	r	r	0.17	0.44	0.64
60.84	59	r	r	r	0.29	0.60	0.95
60.84	60	1.25	1.52	r	0.54	1.80	1.30
60.84	61	0.60	1.07	1.20	1.06	r	2.82
60.84	62	0.42	0.57	0.87	1.96	r	2.35
60.84	62½	0.24	0.53	s	2.49	2.60	
60.84	63	0.19	r	0.61	2.52	2.92	3.06
60.84	63½	0.09	0.33	s	r	r	
60.84	64	r	0.22	0.35	3.50	3.92	4.40
60.84	64½	0.08	r	s	r	r	
60.84	65	0.05	r	0.23	4.67	r	4.82
60.84	66	r	r	r	5.62	r	r
60.84	67	r	r	r	r	r	6.53
60.84	68	r	r	r	r	r	7.80
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	65	r	r	r	r	r	0.14
72.37	69	r	r	r	0.21	r	r
72.37	70	r	r	r	0.41	0.65	0.97
72.37	70½	r	r	s	0.39	r	
72.37	71	r	r	r	0.49	0.89	1.44
72.37	71½	1.55	r	s	r	r	
72.37	72	0.98	1.25	1.75	1.15	1.85	1.98
72.37	72½	0.98	1.00	s	r	1.80	
72.37	73	0.49	r	r	r	2.10	2.62
72.37	73½	0.58	0.78	s	r	r	
72.37	74	0.30	0.55	r	2.15	r	3.30
72.37	75	r	r	0.67	3.45	r	r
72.37	75½	0.12	r	s	r	r	
72.37	76	r	r	0.43	r	r	4.87
72.37	76½	r	r	s	4.85	r	
72.37	77	0.06	r	r	r	r	r
72.37	77½	0.04	r	s	r	r	

Total call vol. 19,671; Call open int. 384,212
Total put vol. 13,337; Put open int. 252,616
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRUBUTION				
Hallwood Rlty PLP	-	.37½	5-15	3-31
Permian Basin Rlty	-	.0561	4-12	3-29
San Juan Basin RT	-	.0407	4-12	3-29
Sun Distributors LP	-	.0916	4-30	4-1
INCREASED				
Bowl America cl-A	Q	.14	5-15	4-17
Disney (Walt) Co	Q	.17½	5-20	4-12
INITIAL				
CFSB Bancorp	-	.08	4-10	3-29
REDUCED				
Manufactrs Hanover	Q	.47	4-25	4-1
Security Pacific	Q	.38	5-20	4-30
UST Corp	Q	.08	4-15	3-31
SPECIAL				
Watsco Inc cl-A&B	-	.15	4-15	3-29
STOCK				
Allegheny Corp		2PC	4-26	4-1
USUAL				
ACC Corp	Q	.06	5-3	4-2
ACM Govt Scrts Fnd	M	.10½	4-12	3-28
Akorn Inc	Q	.017	4-15	3-28
Akorn Inc	Q	.017	7-1	5-31
Amer Bldg Maintnce	Q	.23½	5-3	4-15
Autodesk Inc	Q	.10	4-17	4-2
Bankers Tr NY Corp	Q	.63½	4-25	4-3
Boston Acoustics Inc	Q	.07	4-22	3-22
CPB Inc	Q	.16	4-19	3-28
Dillard DptStrs A&B	Q	.05	5-1	3-29
Dime Financial Corp	Q	.10	4-26	4-5
Federal Paper Brd	Q	.25	4-15	3-31
Franklin Universal	M	.079	4-30	4-15
Grt Atl & Pac Tea	Q	.20	5-1	4-12
Heritage Bankcorp	Q	.33	4-15	3-31
Marsh & McLennan	Q	.65	5-15	4-17
Masco Corp	Q	.14	5-13	4-12
New Jersey Steel	Q	.15	5-1	4-15
Oshkosh Truck CrpA	Q	.1087	5-15	4-15
Oshkosh Truck CrpB	Q	.12½	5-15	4-15
Pioneer Hi-Bred Intl	Q	.29	4-10	3-29
Sumitomo Bnk Calif	Q	.40	4-25	3-29
Templeton GloblGvt	M	.07	4-15	4-1
TransCanada Pipins	Q	c-.18	4-30	3-29
Upjohn Co	Q	.29	5-1	4-8
Wells Fargo & Co	Q	1.55	4-19	4-1

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
May	197.40	198.00	202.20	196.40	202.00	204.20
Aug	197.60	198.00	200.40	198.00	200.20	202.40
Oct	193.60	195.20	197.50	196.00	197.00	198.40
Dec	188.00	194.60	N.T.	N.T.	198.20	197.00
Mar	186.40	187.40	189.80	186.60	189.40	190.00
May	187.40	188.80	189.00	188.40	190.40	192.00
Aug	189.40	191.80	192.80	192.80	192.40	195.00
Est. Sales 479.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	660	668	665	658	665	667
May	684	685	691	683	685	686
Jul	711	712	717	708	711	712
Sep	730	731	736	728	730	731
Dec	748	750	755	580	748	749
Mar	770	772	776	770	769	770
May	789	790	794	789	789	790
Est. Sales 4,166.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Mar	538	539	558	535	552	553
May	561	562	584	555	575	576
Jul	574	575	596	571	581	582
Sep	589	598	609	587	595	600
Nov	608	604	619	609	615	617
Jan	630	630	634	634	630	633
Mar	630	640	N.T.	N.T.	635	650
Est. Sales 5,851.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
May	294.00	297.00	291.00	292.00	N.A.
Aug	272.00	272.00	287.50	287.50	—
Oct	267.50	267.50	262.00	265.00	—
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	259.00	262.00	—
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	260.00	263.00	—
May	N.T.	N.T.	262.00	265.00	—

Est. sales 1,078. Prev. sales 1,057.
Open interest 11,073.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Apl	149.75	146.00	149.25	149.25	+3.75
May	145.00	142.00	164.50	164.50	+3.25
Jun	142.50	159.00	142.50	142.50	+4.00
Jul	162.00	159.25	161.00	162.00	+2.50
Aug	163.00	161.50	163.00	163.50	+2.00
Sep	164.50	163.25	164.25	164.00	+8.00
Oct	167.00	165.00	167.00	166.00	+1.50
Nov	169.00	167.50	169.00	167.50	+2.75
Dec	170.50	169.50	170.00	170.50	+4.00

Est. Sales 6,800. Prev. sales 5,813.
Open interest 35,619

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
May	18.57	18.15	18.33	18.34	—0.04
Jun	17.95	17.61	17.78	17.73	+0.03
Jul	17.71	17.43	17.50	17.50	+0.10
Aug	17.60	17.50	17.53	17.53	+0.12
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	17.58	+0.12
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	17.58	+0.12

Est. Sales 17,580. Prev. sales 13,403.
Open interest 60,074
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1474.00	1476.00	1490.00	1492.00
Forward	1509.00	1510.00	1523.00	1524.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1336.50	1338.50	1344.00	1345.00
Forward	1336.00	1336.50	1345.00	1345.50
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	337.00	338.00	337.00	339.00
Forward	350.00	351.00	349.00	350.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8805.00	8815.00	8615.00	8630.00
Forward	8825.00	8830.00	8635.00	8640.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5475.00	5480.00	5475.00	5485.00
Forward	5572.00	5575.00	5570.00	5580.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1184.00	1186.00	1186.00	1188.00
Forward	1183.00	1185.00	1188.00	1189.00

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
March 19	645,026	747,436	74,729
March 18	720,588	714,139	22,324
March 15	745,615	711,715	53,389
March 14	664,078	922,025	50,164
March 13	722,191	411,101	4,545

*Included in the sales figures.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Losing Competitiveness In High-Technology Fields

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is losing badly to foreign competition in numerous high-technology fields considered crucial to the country's economic future and national security, said a study released Wednesday. The Council on Competitiveness found that in areas from silicon production to robotics, U.S. industry is not expected to be a major factor over the next five years.

"America's once-commanding lead in the critical technologies driving economic growth and national security is being seriously challenged by foreign competitors," the council, an organization composed of industry, labor and education executives, concluded in its two-year study.

The report surveyed nine technology-intensive industries, ranging from aerospace to telecommunications, and came up with a list of 94 technologies considered crucial for U.S. economic prosperity in this decade. In a sobering assessment, it found that in 15 of the 94 critical technologies, the United States is so far behind that it is not likely to have a presence in the world market through the mid-1990s.

Among these technologies judged lost are two — display materials and computer memory chips — considered vital for development of high-definition television sets, the next generation of TV receivers in which the United States is trying to catch up with the Japanese. Other technologies listed in the lost column were computer circuit-board technology and robotics and other automated equipment.

Boeing Forms 2 European Alliances

SEATTLE (Reuters) — Boeing Co. said Wednesday that it had signed two separate agreements with European companies, Thomson-CSF SA of France and Deutsche Airbus/Deutsche Aerospace of Germany.

Boeing agreed with Thomson to form a five-year alliance for cooperation on global aerospace and defense opportunities. Boeing also agreed in principle with the German company, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, to coordinate efforts for the joint study and development of a future supersonic transport.

GTE Settles With Airfone's Goeken

NEW YORK (NYT) — GTE Corp. announced Wednesday a costly settlement with John D. Goeken, who built the first air-to-ground telephone service company and sold it to GTE in 1986.

The settlement cancels a clause in Mr. Goeken's sale of Airfone to GTE that barred Mr. Goeken from competing with his former business, Mr. Goeken and GTE said.

Mr. Goeken said the settlement also includes a $15.5 million payment from GTE, but GTE declined to confirm this. In exchange, Mr. Goeken agreed to drop his petition to the Federal Communications Commission asking that GTE not be awarded a permanent license for air-to-ground telephone service.

Horn & Hardart to Post a Loss

WEEHAWKEN, New Jersey (Reuters) — Horn & Hardart, citing losses in its faltering restaurant sector, said it will report a 1990 net loss of more than $115 million.

The company said it will take a $103 million charge relating to its exit from the restaurant business and the write-down of assets to their current realizable value, and related operating losses.

Kodak Says Earnings May Be Down

ROCHESTER (AP) — Eastman Kodak Co. stock dropped Wednesday in response to a warning by its chief executive, Kay R. Whitmore, that first-quarter earnings may be lower than those of last year.

Mr. Whitmore said he would be disappointed, but not surprised, if first-quarter earnings were lower than in 1990.

Responding to the news, Kodak stock dropped $1.625 to close at $41.875 on the New York Stock Exchange.

EC Car Lobby Urges Japan Import Curbs Until End of '99

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community's car industry lobby said Wednesday that it wants Japanese car imports restricted until the end of 1999 to no more than 15 percent of the EC market.

The Association of European Automobile Constructors said that a seven-year transition period after the EC single market takes effect in January 1993 would allow a progressive, orderly opening of restricted EC national markets.

The EC Commission, the bloc's executive body, has ultimate power to decide what special arrangements should apply to Japanese car imports into the Community after the single market comes into force.

The transition period requested by the association is longer than the Japanese car industry wants, but not as long as the French and Italian industries were holding out for before the new group was formed earlier this year.

France and Italy, which currently restrict Japanese car sales to 3 percent or less of their national markets, would be among the markets most vulnerable to a big new influx of Japanese vehicles.

The French government has also told the Commission it favors a seven-year transition period.

The association laid down conditions for the progressive opening of the EC market, of which the Japanese now hold just over 10 percent.

It said the 15 percent import limit to apply at the end of the transition period should include "transplants" — vehicles made at Japanese-owned plants in Community countries.

Japanese carmakers, which have invested in Britain in order to beat feared protectionism in the post-1992 single market, are strongly against taking transplants into account, but the association urged them to agree to this.

The association said that Japan should not target particular countries within the EC, and that it should be pressed to open up its domestic market to EC exports.

But industry sources said this was not intended to replace an earlier EC demand, subsequently dropped, that Japanese cars should be refused free access to the Community as long as Japan retains any market barriers.

(Reuters, AFP)

DEAL: *Sony Signs Michael Jackson for $1 Billion, Marking New Strategy*

(Continued from page 1)

Records. Jackson has had a business relationship with the CBS label since the mid-1970s.

Mr. Jackson, one of America's cultural icons of the past decade, cut the two best-selling albums of the 1980s, "Thriller" and "Bad."

His world tour, from 1987 to '89, was seen by more than 4.4 million people.

But his only movie, "The Wiz," was a dud, and his line of shoes was considered a major flop. Moreover, Mr. Jackson, who has allowed others to handle his business affairs, is extremely shy and elusive.

The Sony contract gives him a wide-ranging new record and film horizon that will keep him recording for Sony for six more albums, place him in short and feature-length films, and give him broad powers, through his new Jackson Entertainment Complex, to sign other artists to recording contracts.

But the deal places him squarely in the entertainment industry spotlight, a location in which he typically seems uncomfortable, which raises the question of how much he can contribute to Sony's expansive entertainment empire.

Not all industry analysts saw magic in the deal. Stanley Lanzet, a marketing industry analyst with Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder in New York, who tracked the sales of Mr. Jackson's line of shoes for L.A. Gear Inc., said he was highly skeptical of the entertainer's long-term popularity.

Mr. Lanzet, who said the shoe line was a failure and who recalls that a children's toy line, "Michael's Pets," fared equally badly, said this was evidence that Mr. Jackson's talents were no guarantee of continued success.

"Michael Jackson is yesterday's news," he said. "He's not magic anymore."

In the press release distributed by Sony, comment from the star was noticeably absent.

"There is a lot of money in this deal and there is tremendous risk," said Joe Galante, the president of RCA Records, a Sony competitor owned by the BMG Corp. of Germany.

"This is a scenario where you are investing in something you believe in and that has a track record," he said. "I wouldn't make a career of signing established artists and paying all these dollars, but for the right fit and company, this makes sense. I don't think you'd ever bet against Michael Jackson."

One question is whether Mr. Jackson, so compelling as a recording artist and entertainer throughout his career, will be able to retain the fascination of a changing public in the 1990s.

"It will be interesting to see such a reluctant character come on the screen and try to hold our attention for 100 minutes," said Benny Medina, vice president in charge of black music at Warner Bros. Records, who also works closely with Quincy Jones, Mr. Jackson's album producer and close adviser.

(NYT, AP, AFP)

To our fund listers

Both the fax and telex numbers for updating funds prices have changed.
Please now send these to:
Fax (33-1) 40 28 07 77. Tlx 215 326 (MPAL F).

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse March 20

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	36.20	36.10
ACF Holding	80.80	39.40
Aegon	122.50	124
Ahold	76.90	17.90
Akzo	102.60	104.10
AMEV	55	54.90
A'Dam Rubber	4.25	4.30
Bols	194.30	195.50
Buhrmann Tett	43.60	43.60
Center Parcs	25.50	25.25
CSM	79.50	79.20
DAF	23.60	24
DSM	108.70	109.60
Elsevier	79.19	79.70
Fokker	31.40	31.30
Gist-Brocades	33.80	34
Heineken	149	149.30
Hoogovens	52.40	53.40
Hunter Douglas	70.80	70.30
IHC Caland	55	54.80
Inter Mueller	79.50	79.70
KLM	25.90	26.40
KHP	51.80	51.90
Nat Neder	56.40	56.70
Nedlloyd	51.40	58.90
NMB Postbank	45.50	45.80
Oce Grinten	48.50	48.90
Pakhoed	188.50	185
Philips	26.90	27.40
Robeco	99.10	97.40
Rodamco	55.50	56.60
Rolinco	95.90	95.80
Rorento	63.60	63.50
Royal Dutch	145.20	143.40
Unilever	157.00	157.80
Van Ommeren	42.50	43.40
VMF Stork	47.40	48.30
VNU	96.50	97.30
Wessanen	78.30	76.20
Wolters/Kluwer	53.70	53.90

CBS Gen'l trend index : 72.50
Previous : 72.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.40	15.50
Cathay Pacific	8.65	8.80
Cavendish Int'l	4	4.05
Cheung Kong	16.90	17.20
China Light Pwr	18.70	19.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.90	12.50
Hang Lung Dev	6.90	7.20
Hang Seng Bank	28.50	28.50
Henderson Land	10.90	11.10
HK Air Eng.	18.30	18.40
HK China Gas	11.80	12
HK Electric	11.70	12
HK Land	8.35	8.45
HK Realty Trust	5.25	5.35
HK Shang Bank	6.15	6.15
HK Shang Htls	4.43	4.55
HK Telecomm	7.35	7.50
HK Ferry	4.85	4.83
Hutch Whampoa	14.30	14.40
Hysan Dev	1.40	1.43
Jardine Math.	32	32.75
Jardine Str Hld	17.20	17.50
Kowloon Motor	7.45	7.55
Mandarin Orient	5.05	5.10
Miramar Hotel	6.25	6.25
New World Dev	9.20	9.35
SHK Props	18.90	19.10
Stelux	3.20	3.22
Swire Pac A	18.30	18.80
Tai Cheung Pros	4.15	4.20
TVE	1.18	1.19
Wharf Hold	9.30	9.50
Wing On Co	8.90	8.95
Winsor Ind.	8.40	8.40
World Int'l	6.10	5.30

Hang Seng Index : 3683.41
Previous : 3751.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2060	2060
Banca Comm	4720	4800
Bastogi	278	282.50
Ciga hotels	3290	3370
Snia	1690	1770
Standa	34540	34850
Stet	2178	2225
Toro Assi Risp	23700	24700

MIB current index : 1148.00
Previous : 1161.00

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	765	775
Air Liquide	680	680
Alcatel Alsthom	602	600
Avions Dassault	437.50	442
Bancaire (Cie)	489	487
BIC	707	695
Bongrain	2345	2385
Bouygues	570	577
BSN-GD	797	794
Carrefour	3499	3450
Cerus	141	137
Chargeurs	784	790
Club Med	405.20	401
Elf-Aquitaine	330	319.00
Europe 1	1150	1170
Gen. Eaux	2530	2500
Hachette	205	203
Havas	503	496
Imetal	294	284
Lafarge Coppee	389.20	387.50
Legrand	3754	3775
Oreal (L')	475	472.80
L.V.M.H.	3815	3800
Matra	278	279
Merlin Gerin	531	327
Michelin B	84.50	85.70
Moulinex	101.80	104
Occidentale	502	493
Paribas	489	493
Pernod-Ricard	1070	1061
Perrier	1386	1389
Peugeot	520	507
Printemps (Au)	675	685
Radiotechnique	357	342
Raff. St. Louis	1360	1324
Redoute (La)	3520	3410
Roussel Uclaf	2100	2110
Saint Gobain	412	410

To Our Readers

Closing stock prices from the following cities were not available Wednesday due to problems at the source: Brussels, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Johannesburg, London, Madrid, Montreal and Toronto.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press March 20

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.54¼	May	2.78¾	2.80¾	2.76½	2.77¼	—.01¼
3.63	2.62	Jul	2.88	2.90¼	2.86¼	2.87	—.01¾
3.26	2.69½	Sep	2.97	2.98½	2.95¼	2.95¼	—.01¼
3.19½	2.81¼	Dec	3.10	3.12	3.08¼	3.08½	—.01½
		May	3.23½	3.23½	3.23½	3.23	

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.00	101.50	May	118.25	119.20	117.00	118.65	+1.25
180.00	102.50	Jul	118.50	119.50	118.40	118.85	+1.05
127.00	106.00	Sep	119.50	119.50	119.00	119.10	+.85
115.00	111.00	Nov				117.80	+.65

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 403
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,717 off 122

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr-1 point equals $0.0001							
.8630	.7995	Jun	.8574	.8578	.8554	.8573	—16
.8574	.7985	Sep	.8519	.8519	.8504	.8504	—28
.8520	.8175	Dec	.8461	.8468	.8460	.8468	—14
.8445	.8268	Mar				.8436	
.8430	.8330	Jun				.8396	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,362

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
98.25	54.90	Apr	73.80	74.25	72.55	73.85	+2.09
97.50	55.05	May	69.00	70.30	68.80	70.15	+1.58
95.50	54.98	Jun	66.00	66.90	65.60	66.60	+1.50
82.70	55.25	Jul	63.28	64.30	63.10	63.90	+1.15
90.50	53.50	Aug	60.65	61.90	85.65	41.45	+1.09
87.00	51.60	Sep	58.30	59.00	58.30	59.20	+1.05
86.75	49.75	Oct	55.80	56.80	55.45	56.20	+.65
66.75	48.60	Nov	54.80	54.80	54.00	54.80	+.55
75.25	47.75	Dec				53.75	+.40
54.00	47.00	Jan	52.95	53.25	52.50	53.25	+.90

Est. Sales 30,290 Prev. Sales 22,458
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,866 up 1,591

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
382.20	298.00	Mar				379.95	+1.45
383.90	300.90	Jun	370.00	372.40	368.80	371.40	+1.40
386.30	304.00	Sep	372.00	375.10	371.70	374.15	+1.40
387.60	321.75	Dec	374.90	374.90	374.90	377.10	+1.45

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 44,357
Prev. Day Open Int. 142,042 up 1,020

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
207.85	163.85	Mar				206.95	+1.05
209.60	165.85	Jun	202.40	203.60	201.55	202.95	+.90
210.50	173.10	Sep	203.50	204.45	203.10	204.25	+.95
211.50	175.50	Dec				205.55	+.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,721
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,584 off 341

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,039.00 f	1,040.40 f
Reuters	1,722.50	1,720.60
D.J. Futures	N.A.	128.54
Com. Research	218.64	218.72

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

هكذا من الاصل

Eagle Star Dents BAT Profit

Insurer's Loss Drags Its Parent's Earnings Down 46%

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC, dragged down by the bad results of its Eagle Star insurance subsidiary, reported Wednesday that its pretax profit plunged 46 percent last year, to £963 million ($1.71 billion).

Earnings per share at the financial-services and tobacco conglomerate fell even more precipitously — by 63 percent — to 23.9 pence from 64 pence.

Most of the decline was attributed to Eagle Star, which had a pretax loss of £295 million last year, compared with a pretax profit of £294 million in 1989. The company's results were also depressed by a £94 million loss due to exchange-rate fluctuations and an exceptionally high tax charge.

Revenue, meanwhile, rose 5 percent to £18.47 billion from £17.57 billion a year earlier.

Despite the profit decline, BAT, one of the largest companies on the London stock market, was able to announce reasonably good results for its tobacco and life-insurance businesses, in spite of the recession in the United States and Britain.

"The progress of the group has been affected by the exceptional combination of factors at Eagle Star," said the company's chairman, Sir Patrick Sheehy. He said the board had decided to increase the full-year dividend to 31.1 pence, up from 30 pence a year earlier, but 18 percent higher on a pro-forma basis.

"Looking to the future, we have the ability to finance our growth ambitions from our own resources, as well as continuing to reward our shareholders with real dividend increases," he asserted.

Analysts backed up his confidence, saying the group should have a rebound in pretax profit this year to about £1.5 billion. Aside from Eagle Star, "all their other businesses did quite well, especially when you strip out the effect of currency conversion," said Paul Beaufrere of James Capel & Co.

Nyren Scott-Malden of Barclays de Zoete Wedd added that Eagle Star itself should have a "significant recovery" this year. "Apart from a very large loss on property indemnity businesses they have now discontinued, Eagle Star actually performed rather better than some others in the business," he said.

Operating profit for the group's tobacco companies rose 11 percent in local currencies. After conversion into pounds, the results increased 4 percent to a record £966 million.

BAT's financial-services companies generally reported increased profits. Allied Dunbar's operating profit increased 11 percent to £118 million. BAT's U.S. insurance subsidiary, Farmers Group Inc., increased its contribution to group operating profit 8 percent to £318 million.

The financial-services firms overall reported that profit increased at life-insurance businesses, to £234 million from £221 million in 1989.

This line of business was the one bright spot for Eagle Star, too. Eagle Star Life reported a 15 percent rise in pretax income, to £50 million.

The life-insurance results offset a huge decline in the performance of general insurance businesses, which showed a loss of £39 million, after earning £592 million in 1989.

DAF Has Loss, Warns of More In First Half

Reuters

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — The Dutch truckmaker DAF NV suffered a net loss of 227.6 million guilders ($122.7 million) in 1990, including charges for layoffs, and said Wednesday that it expected a further loss in the first half of 1991.

The company, which is 16 percent owned by British Aerospace, also eliminated its dividend, which had been 2.50 guilders for 1989. In that year, DAF had a net profit of 171.7 million.

Last year, revenue was 4.83 billion guilders, down from 5.27 billion in 1989.

Taxes Weigh Down ABB Asea Net

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swiss-Swedish engineering conglomerate ABB Asea Brown Boveri reported Wednesday a sharp rise in pretax profit for 1990, but high taxes turned this into a disappointing growth in net profit.

ABB, announcing its results simultaneously in Germany, Switzerland and Sweden, said pretax earnings after financial items rose 23 percent to $1.13 billion on revenue 30 percent higher at $26.69 billion.

But the company's net income, after minority interests and tax, rose by only $1 million, to $590 million.

"It was disappointing that the 23 percent increase in pretax profit was translated into flat earnings at the net level," said Bill Coleman of James Capel & Co. in London.

Orders for the group's range of power turbines and technology, railway and other products rose by 35 percent to $29.28 billion.

ABB became the world's largest supplier of power-engineering technology through the merger in 1988 of Asea AB and BBC AG Brown Boveri & Co.

Its results, reported in dollars, had been primarily hit by weakness of the U.S. currency during 1990 and by the far larger than expected tax charges, analysts said.

ABB said its tax bill in 1990 was $477 million after $283 million in 1989. The increase reflected strong profit increases in countries with relatively high taxes, such as Finland and Germany, and included deferred taxes of $76 million. "The worrying thing is that ABB will probably continue to push strongly in 1991 in countries which have relatively higher tax regimes," said Mr. Coleman of Capel.

But analysts said ABB's operations were doing well, despite the unfavorable economic climate.

ABB said the changing economic climate together with recession signals made it difficult to make a forecast, but 1991 earnings after financial items should reach 1990 levels.

Combustion Engineering, the U.S. company acquired by ABB in 1989, was a drain on earnings after financial items.

Separately, Asea AB said it proposed to issue one new share in its subsidiary company Nybroviken AB to each Asea shareholder in order to split its ABB and Swedish activities.

Hoechst Profit Hits Lowest in 4 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG said Wednesday that its fourth-quarter pretax profit slumped to its lowest level in four years, but the German chemicals group was optimistic about 1991.

Hoechst blamed the decline on higher raw-materials prices, particularly a sharp rise in the price of oil last year, which the company was not able to pass on to its customers. The weak U.S. dollar and sluggish economic growth in key countries also contributed to the slump.

Hoechst is the first of Germany's three major chemical companies to publish full 1990 earnings. BASF AG and Bayer AG will release 1990 earnings on Monday.

The company said it was confident it could overcome weak economic conditions in the United States and Britain, though business in the first two 1991 months had been moderate. "We are optimistic about the rest of the year," the company said in a letter to shareholders.

Fourth-quarter pretax profit fell 24.8 percent to 768 million Deutsche marks ($472.3 million) from 1.02 billion DM a year earlier. Full-year pretax profit dropped 22.5 percent to 3.22 billion DM from 4.15 billion DM.

The results were in line with analysts' forecasts.

"The profit margins were slightly better in the fourth quarter because they were able to raise some prices by 15 to 20 percent," said Kiran Bhojani, chemicals industry analyst at M. M. Warburg Brinkmann in Hamburg.

Mr. Bhojani said Hoechst also traditionally packs provisions and other charges on earnings into third-quarter results. Third-quarter earnings had fallen 38.1 percent.

He said the company was not able to benefit from lower petroleum prices in the fourth quarter, since it had placed its orders in the third quarter when prices were still high.

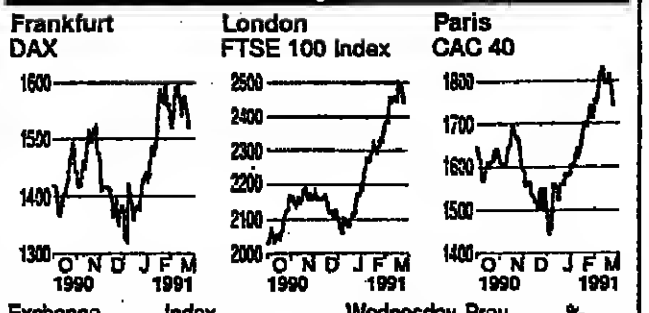
Hoechst said group sales fell 2.3 percent to 44.9 billion DM. Volume was up 3 percent, but prices eased about 2 percent.

Strong growth in Germany and in the European Community partially offset weak U.S. demand.

Sales in North America declined 16.7 percent in mark terms, to 8.55 billion DM. But sales in the European Community climbed 7.3 percent to 23.83 billion DM. Domestic group sales, boosted in part by strong demand from eastern Germany, rose 9.1 percent.

Sales in Japan rose in local-currency terms. But sales to Africa, Asia and the Pacific region fell 3.6 percent to 6.36 billion DM. Sales to Latin America eased 13 percent, to 2.20 billion DM. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	N.A.	92.50	-
Brussels	Stock Index	5699.19	5765.95	-1.16
Frankfurt	DAX	1517.92	1546.53	-1.85
Frankfurt	FAZ	N.A.	658.91	-
Helsinki	HEX	N.A.	1103.40	-
London	Financial Times 30	1937.70	1947.10	-0.48
London	FTSE 100	2441.20	2459.00	-0.72
Madrid	General Index	281.61	N.A.	-
Milan	MIB	1140.00	1161.00	-1.81
Paris	CAC 40	1752.22	1740.97	+0.65
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1070.80	1079.20	-0.78
Vienna	Stock Index	552.69	560.24	-1.35
Zurich	SBS	589.00	592.20	-0.54

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Gillette Told to Exit Swedish Match

Reuters

LONDON — The British trade secretary, Peter Lilley, said on Wednesday that Gillette Co. of the United States must dispose of its holding in Swedish Match NV to avoid a monopoly in the British wet-shaving market.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission said Gillette has become a significant shareholder in Swedish Match NV, the parent of the Wilkinson Sword razor-blade company — Gillette's only substantial competitor in Britain.

"The MMC considered that Gillette's involvement in Swedish Match NV would weaken Wilkinson Sword's competitive position whilst strengthening its own," the commission said.

The commission said it did not think that the entry of new suppliers or the development of other existing suppliers would check the reduction in competition. It added that it could not identify any offsetting benefits arising from the transaction.

Gillette has a 22 percent equity stake in Swedish Match NV in the form of nonvoting convertible loan stock, which it could convert to voting shares under certain circumstances.

Gillette also provided $69 million in mezzanine debt for the company and has preemption rights to acquire the equity of Swedish Match NV when a sale or listing on a Stock Exchange is proposed.

Gillette also has the right to buy the wet-shaving business and assets of Wilkinson Sword in the event of a sale.

Swedish Match NV is a consortium of Swedish institutions, Gillette and the investment bank J. P. Morgan, which acquired the consumer-products division of the old Swedish Match AB from Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB in March 1990.

Creditanstalt Is Seeking Partners

Reuters

VIENNA — Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's biggest bank, expects profits to rise again this year and is looking for more financial institutions to take stakes in the company, Chief Executive Guido Schmidt-Chiari said Wednesday.

He said the bank aimed to list its shares on European bourses, probably this year.

It is seeking institutional investors at home and abroad to which it could sell its shares now that the Austrian government has agreed to sell the state's 51 percent stake.

But it does not want a dominant foreign partner, he told a news conference. "Our aim is to be an independent Austrian bank," he said.

The state's stake is worth about 18 billion schillings ($1.54 billion) at current Vienna bourse prices. Creditanstalt already has two Japanese shareholders — Sumitomo Life and Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. — which together hold 7 percent.

The bank expects another increase in operating profit this year, while overall results will not be burdened by factors that hit the group in 1990, Mr. Schmidt-Chiari said.

"The dividend will certainly not be any smaller," he said. Creditanstalt is proposing an unchanged dividend of 15 percent per share on 1990 results, worth 75 schillings.

Group net profit fell 3.3 percent in 1990 to 1.86 billion schillings, although operating profit rose 3.4 percent to 2.88 billion schillings.

The expansion in staff in recent years has come to an end, which will hold down the growth in costs, the bank said.

In addition, Creditanstalt expects lower provisions on foreign credits than in 1990, when provisions on London loans cost it 1.7 billion schillings.

The bank has also made provisions against sovereign debt, writing such debts down to secondary-market levels.

The main focus on expansion will be into neighboring countries, with new subsidiaries already open or planned in Italy, Germany and East European countries.

Weekly net asset value

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

on 18-03-1991 U.S. $370.41

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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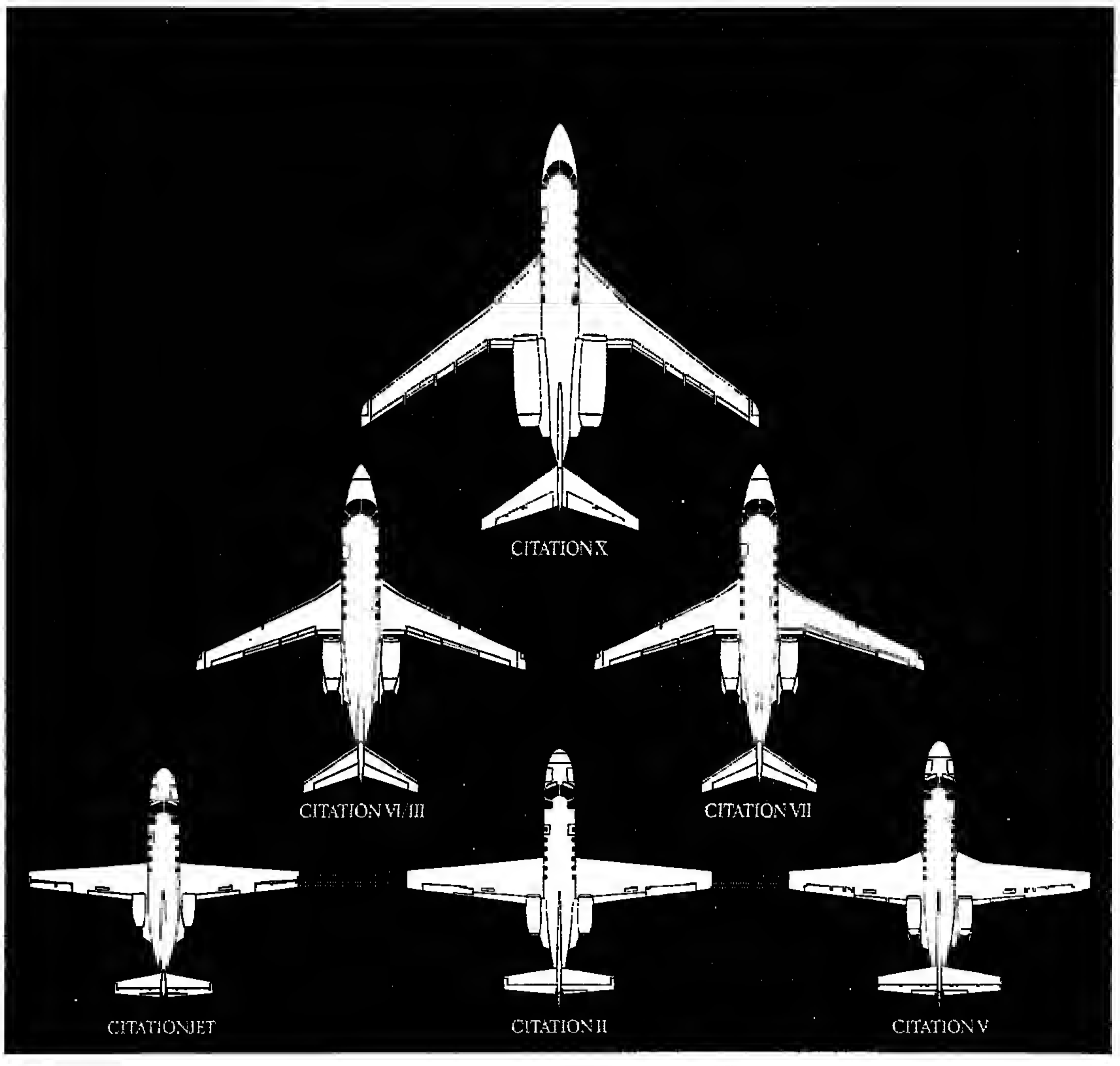

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Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
27½	20¼	Standex	.72	2.7	11	157	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
42⅞	25⅞	Stanhm	.92	2.3	16	285	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
36⅜	26	StanWk	1.20	3.4	14	367	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	Starret	.68	2.9	10	6	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ¼
10⅛	8⅝	StaMSe	.96	9.8	—	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
8⅞	6	StrlBcp	.20a	2.9	23	54	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	StrlCh	1.00	16.0	4	1016	6⅝	6	6¼	—
10½	2½	StrlOp		—	—	134	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
13¼	5½	SterlSR			16	273	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
50⅛	41¼	StrlSI pf	7.20	14.3	—	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	—
41⅛	25⅛	StneWb	.60	1.8	67	26	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
23⅛	8⅛	StonrC	.72	5.3	6	2890	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
8	3	StonRs		—	—	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¼	StorEq	.80	10.3	7	236	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	11	StorTch		—	15	1073	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	14⅞	Stratus		—	17	1284	30⅞	29⅞	30½	+ ¼
39¼	19⅞	StrldRt	.48	1.3	18	553	38	36½	38	+ 1⅞
27½	20⅛	SturmR	1.28	5.2	12	22	23½	23¼	23¼	—
14½	5⅜	SuavSh	.20e	2.8	6	55	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	SunDis n	1.10	11.9	4	290	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	SunDisB		—	—	235	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
22½	7⅞	SunEl		—	278	144	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	SunEng	1.62e	18.3	12	183	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	SunCo	1.80	5.3	18	953	34¾	33⅝	33¾	—1
39⅞	31⅛	Sunst s	1.10	3.6	10	761	31⅛	30¼	30½	—1
3⅝	1¼	SunMn		—	—	3111	2	1⅞	1⅞	—
9⅛	3¾	SunM pf		25.1	—	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	SunTrst	.92	3.4	10	1426	27¼	27	27	—
20¾	14¾	SuprFd	.34	2.2	13	191	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
28	21⅛	SupValu	.66	2.4	14	754	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
25½	15¼	Suplnd s	.28b	1.5	13	343	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅜	SwHelv	.05e	.4	—	279	14	13⅞	14	—
18⅞	5⅜	SybITc		—	55	1045	18½	18	18¼	—
19⅝	6⅛	SymsCp		—	9	68	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
19	12½	Synovs	.38	2.3	15	61	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
78½	48⅜	Syntex	1.60	2.1	22	2038	78⅞	74½	78⅞	+2
40⅛	27⅞	Sysco	.28	.8	22	4643	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ¾
26⅞	4½	SystCl		—	18	23	7½	7⅜	7½	—
		T								
24¾	4⅝	TCBY	.40	5.2	10	801	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
13½	5½	TCF Fn	.40	3.0	—	247	13⅛	13	13⅛	—
8¼	6⅛	TCW	.84	10.8	—	166	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	11⅛	WrldVl	1.38e	9.5	—	92	14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
62½	43⅜	Wrigley	1.00a	1.7	20	143	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	—
15⅛	8⅜	WyleLb	.28	1.9	11	141	14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
		X-Y-Z								
59⅝	29	Xerox	3.00	5.8	10	5191	54⅞	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
49⅝	42½	Xerox pf	4.12	8.4	—	4	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅜
34	13	XTRA	.72	2.3	—	45	23	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
2⅜	⅛	Zapata		—	—	639	⅝	⅛	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Zemex		—	—	4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4	ZenithE		—	—	456	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅝	ZenNtl	1.00	5.9	—	5	17	17	17	—
6¾	4⅝	Zenia	.84	15.4	—	71	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15½	9⅜	Zero	.40	3.0	14	396	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
41⅛	27½	Zurnln	.88	2.3	16	170	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	Zweig	1.07e	8.9	—	433	12½	12	12	—
10	7⅞	ZweigTl	.94	10.0	—	863	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 22

AmStores	Amertscrbe	Anheusr	CampSoup
CocaCola s	CocaColaEnt	ColnFds wi	CommNGs
Conseco	CountryMfg	Ecolab	EnterraCp
FtFldBcp pfB	Homeplex	Hormel	Kellogg
LVI wi	Mestek	NIM 875pf	NSPw 41apf
NuvnPenn n	NuvNYPer	PhEl 775pf	PrideCos n
vIPSNH 375p	RJR Nab n	RJR Nab pf	RJR Nab wt
RalsmPur s	Rubermd	SaraLee s	Svcmstr
Tektronix			

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 28

AlpineGrp	AmTr-kn sc s	BHC Comm	Cognitron
Elan un	ForestLab s	FoundmHlt n	GrahamFld
HomeUtl pf	MavTube n	MidlandCos	NAVacne
OdetlcsA	PortaSys	Raven	SierraHlth
Synaloy	Tecogen	WRIT	WstnEng n

NEW LOWS 3

EnzoBio	SierCap7 pf	Winthropln

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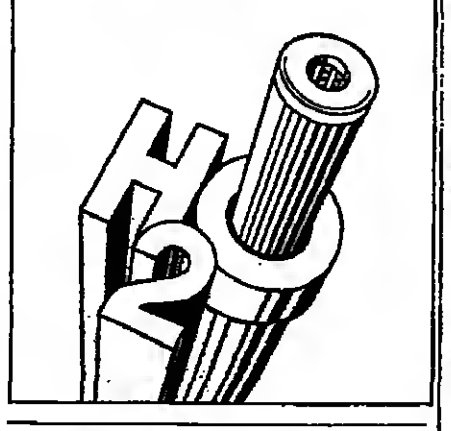
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EMU: *Pöhl Attack Unlikely to Derail Monetary Union*

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Pöhl drew between what he called the "disaster" in eastern Germany due to hasty monetary union and the dangers facing weaker countries if the EC adopts a single currency too soon.

But while Mr. Kohl went out of his way to defend his actions on German unification, those involved in the current European unity negotiations found no difficulty in maintaining a stiff upper lip in the face of Mr. Pöhl's latest broadside.

"It really doesn't change anything," a senior European official said. "This is much more important for what it says about internal decision-making within Germany than anything it says about EMU. Even Greece, the extreme example in the EC, is not comparable to East Germany vis-a-vis West Germany."

Despite the infighting, Germany still appears to enjoy the upper hand in the complex EC intergovernmental conference aimed at reaching full economic and monetary union within the decade.

"In the end, the French are going to be forced to settle largely on German terms because half a loaf will be better than none," Mr. Brown said. "As long as EMU remains at the current stage, the Bundesbank will dominate European monetary policy all by itself anyway."

Unlike France, Germany is reluctant to allow the creation of a separate monetary institution during the planned interim stage of economic and monetary union that is supposed to begin in 1994. The Germans do not want to relinquish any substantive monetary sovereignty until the final stage of economic union when an independent European central bank is prepared to exercise full control of the new single currency.

That go-slow approach to monetary union fits well with Britain's reluctance to commit itself right away to the ultimate goal of a single currency.

But Prime Minister John Major, in his speech last week in Bonn, acknowledged a substantial shift from the previous outright Thatcherite opposition to European economic union. Mr. Major's stance appeared to clear the way for British approval of an economic treaty allowing the eventual creation of a single European currency and central bank, while reserving Britain's right to join such an arrangement only after a future government gives its consent.

While Mr. Pöhl continues to urge caution in moving toward a Europe-wide monetary policy, his strong support for binding a core group of currencies together as soon as possible suggests that the Bundesbank is now firmly entrenched against any revaluation of the Deutsche mark versus the French franc and other currencies closely tied to its currency. That could pave the way for France to cut interest rates again, even if the Bundesbank goes so far as to toughen its current stance.

LEAN: *Slim Sales Are Predicted*

(Continued from first finance page)

to lean beef to moisten what would *otherwise be a dry patty.*

Natural beef flavoring is added to the beef to make up for flavor lost with the lower fat content. Still, the product is sure to invite competitors' ridicule about ersatz food.

"We're not going to sell a water-and-seaweed burger," said John D. Merritt, a spokesman for Hardee's Food Systems, a rival chain. "People already think the fast-food industry adulterates burgers with fillers."

Hardee's is about to test a burger with about 18 percent fat, compared with 20 percent for McDonald's regular burgers. Called the Big Lean, it is a reformulated version of a lower-fat burger called the Lean 1, which Hardee's test-marketed last year.

McDonald's said its lower-fat burger did so well in four months of test marketing that the company felt confident about introducing it nationally.

But executives of competing chains, who spoke on condition of anonymity, say that judging by what McDonald's order-takers told competitors posing as customers, sales of the McLean Deluxe were modest to disappointing in the five test markets.

South Africa Budgets Rise in Social Funds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis on Wednesday announced a sharp rise in spending on black education, housing and welfare in an 85 billion rand ($32.7 billion) budget that cut defense spending heavily.

He allocated 33.3 billion rand to social spending, including education and housing, which increased the social share of total budgeted expenditure to 38.2 percent from 36.5 percent in the year from April 1.

Mr. Du Plessis cut the Defense Department's share of government spending from 15.2 percent two years ago and 13.5 percent last year to 11 percent, at 9.2 billion rand.

The total expenditure represented a 13.7 percent increase over last year's budget.

Revenue would come in at 74.87 billion rand, Mr. du Plessis said, taking into account the initially loss-making introduction of value added tax on Sept. 30, at a rate of not less than 12 percent, to replace the present 13 percent general sales tax.

The deficit before borrowing was 10.118 billion rand.

(Reuters, AFP)

ACROSS

1 Stamp of approval?
5 "Playing fields" site
9 Kind
14 Prado offering
15 Carefree gait
16 Defeat
17 Use McCormick's machine
18 Arise
19 —— den Linden, Berlin
20 Start of a quip
23 Appear
24 Cpl. or sgt.
25 Herb used in cooking
28 What bugbears do
31 Hall of Fame botanist —— Grey
34 Robert Giroux, e.g.
36 Regret
37 Actress Nazimova
38 Quip continued
41 Stepped
42 Nesselrode or mud follower
43 Shelter
44 Coin of Malaysia
45 Biblical hymn
47 Groom
48 Sweet item
49 Entrance for Clementine's dad
51 Quip concluded
59 "—— We Dance?"
60 Not far
61 Singer Brickell
62 Championship
63 A small amount
64 Au naturel
65 "Time is —— of trouble": E. Dickinson
66 Like floating island
67 —— off (irate)

DOWN

1 Buttes-Chaumont or Monceau
2 Distinct
3 Type type: Abbr.
4 Banked
5 Celebrated cow
6 Carved emblems
7 Oily acronym
8 Verne skipper
9 Pep
10 Total
11 Wagon trailer
12 Fulda tributary
13 June bugs
21 Apportion again
22 Artificial
25 Wins
26 Worship
27 "Lost in Yonkers" playwright
29 Trout container
30 From, in Friedberg
31 Coeur d' —— Idaho
32 Roofing
33 Home-run king
35 Carpenter's cutter
37 "The ——," Wilder film
39 Actress Farrow
40 —— the Short, Frankish king
45 BB
46 Origination
48 Attracts
50 Squalid
51 Film terrier
52 Iota
53 Kismet
54 Riley's life
55 Tingly
56 Together, to Mehta
57 A nonwaiter
58 Pay attention

1	2	3	4	■	5	6	7	8	■	9	10	11	12	13
14				■	15				■	16				
17				■	18				■	19				
20				21					22					
■	■	■	23				■	■	24			■	■	■
25	26	27			■	28	29	30			■	31	32	33
34					35	■	36			■	37			
38						39				40				
41				■	42			■	43					
44			■	45				46	■	47				
■	■	■	48			■	■	49	50			■	■	■
51	52	53				54	55					56	57	58
59					■	60				■	61			
62					■	63				■	64			
65					■	66				■	67			

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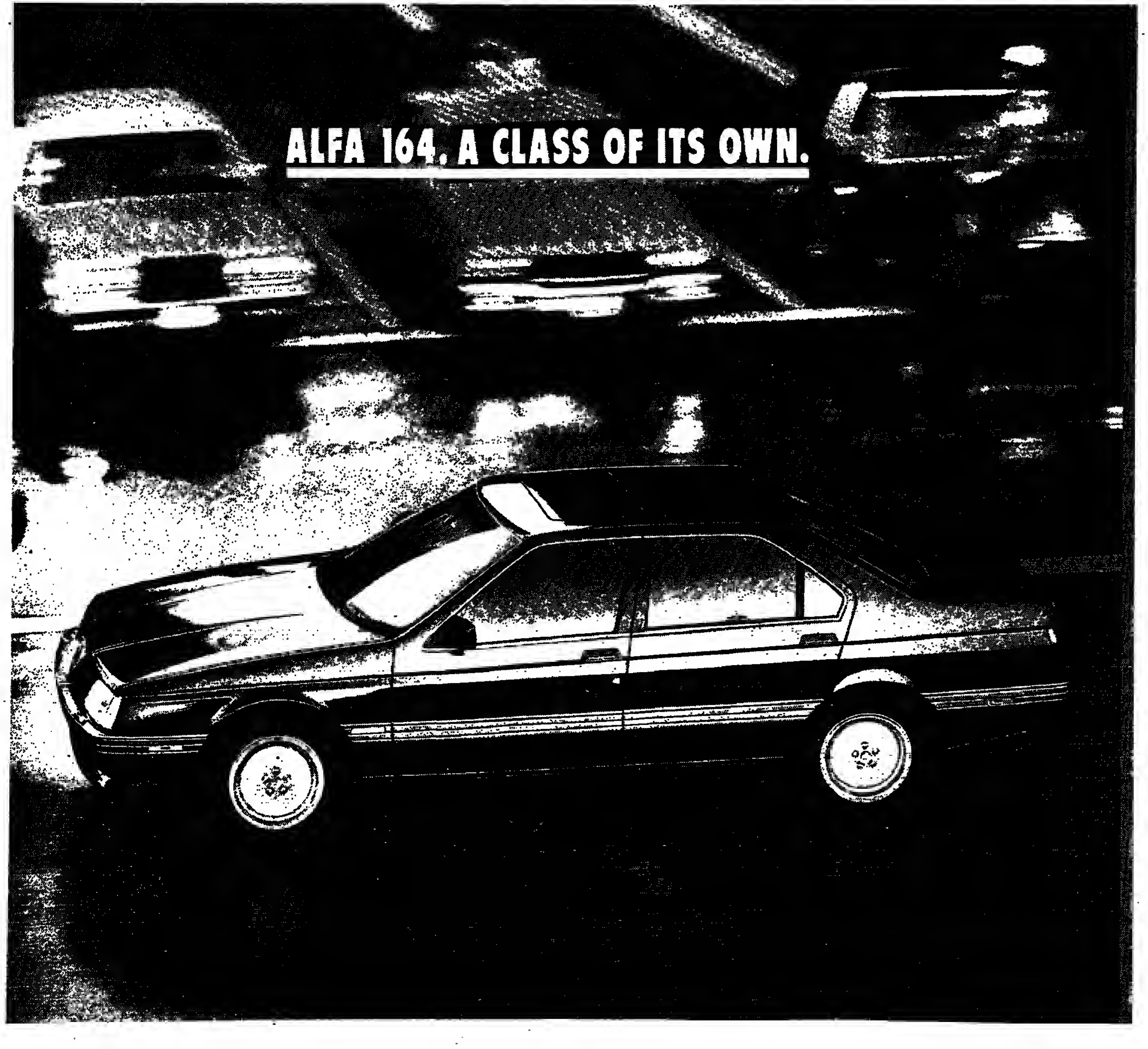
Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	E	L	P	■	S	T	A	L	L	■	E	C	H	O
I	D	E	A	■	C	A	N	E	A	■	X	R	A	Y
D	I	A	L	■	A	B	E	A	M	■	E	A	V	E
■	T	H	E	B	R	O	W	N	B	O	M	B	E	R
■	■	■	S	E	E	R	■	■	A	S	P	■	■	■
C	A	R	T	E	D	■	T	E	S	T	T	U	B	E
E	M	I	R	■	■	N	O	L	T	E	■	P	O	D
S	U	G	A	R	R	A	Y	L	E	O	N	A	R	D
A	S	I	■	O	A	T	E	S	■	■	E	N	N	A
R	E	D	F	A	C	E	D	■	G	L	A	D	E	S
■	■	■	E	C	K	■	■	B	O	E	R	■	■	■
I	A	M	T	H	E	G	R	E	A	T	E	S	T	■
D	U	E	T	■	T	O	A	L	L	■	A	K	I	M
O	R	E	L	■	E	N	L	A	I	■	S	Y	N	E
L	A	K	E	■	R	E	E	S	E	■	T	E	A	L



Born from Alfa Romeo's remarkable
heritage of superb performance
and incomparable handling,
the new Alfa 164 is quite simply
an extraordinary sports saloon.
Styled by Pininfarina, the 164's sporty
profile has one of the best aerodynamic
ratings in its category: CX 0.30.
To give it increased speed, but with
better stability and fuel consumption.
The interior of the 164, constructed
from elegant materials and designed
with obsessive attention to detail, is as
luxurious as it is spacious. Active safety
features such as ABS and Alfa Romeo's
legendary road-holding ability
combine security with performance, to
give a unique driving experience.
And the world over there are
Alfa Romeo dealers who share a
passion for fine cars and the highly
refined technical skills that go into them.
The Alfa 164. Extraordinary.
From every point of view.

164	Max. power DIN (bhp/rpm)	Max. torque DIN (kg.m/rpm)	Max. speed (km/h)	Acceleration standing km (sec.)
3.0 V6	192/5600	25/4000	over 230	28
3.0 V6 (2)	184/5600	26.4/4400	230	28.2
3.0 V6 (1) (2)	184/5600	26.4/4400	225	29.7
2.0 T.Spark	148/5800	19/4000	over 210	30.2
2.0 T.Spark (1)	143/5800	19.2/4000	210	30.4

(1) anti-pollution system conforms to U.S.A. '83 rules.
(2) automatic transmission.

ALFA ROMEO

هكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Highlights 1990

Jardine Matheson

Another Year of Significant Growth

- Earnings per share + 17%
- Dividends per share + 17%
- Net assets per share + 16%
- Excellent results reflect the Group's diversity and strength
- Net assets increased after revaluation of Group properties

"1991 has started satisfactorily and while it is too early to make any earnings predictions, we remain confident about the prospects for the Group."

HENRI KESWICK, *Chairman*
20th March 1991

1990 RESULTS

	Year ended 31st December 1990 US$m	1989 US$m
Turnover	**6,034.5**	4,638.1
Operating profit	**265.3**	238.0
Share of profits less losses of associates	**296.4**	231.7
Profit before taxation	**561.7**	469.7
Taxation		
- Company and subsidiary undertakings	**(67.0)**	(57.2)
- Associates	**(62.1)**	(54.9)
Profit after taxation	**432.6**	357.6
Outside interests	**(202.8)**	(162.5)
Profit after taxation and outside interests	**229.8**	195.1
Extraordinary items	**26.0**	43.6
Profit attributable to Shareholders	**255.8**	238.7
Dividends	**(73.2)**	(61.4)
Transfer to reserves	**182.6**	177.3
	US ¢	US ¢
Earnings per share		
- basic	**45.33**	38.60
- fully diluted	**42.13**	36.15
Dividends per share	**14.25**	12.18

Note: For purposes of comparison, the 1989 figures have been restated to reflect (a) the adoption by the Company of International Accounting Standards; and (b) the adoption of United States Dollars as the Company's reporting currency.

Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited
Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability

The Registers of Members will be closed from 22nd to 26th April 1991 inclusive to identify Shareholders entitled to the proposed final dividend of US ¢ 11.10 per share which will, subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 7th June 1991, be payable in cash with a scrip alternative on 14th June 1991. Shareholders registered on a section of the Jersey branch register of members who wish to receive their dividend in Hong Kong Dollars, or Shareholders registered on the Company's Hong Kong branch register of members who wish to receive their dividend in United States Dollars, should notify Central Registration Hong Kong Limited or one of the Company's transfer agents on or before 17th May 1991. Shareholders whose shares are held through the Central Depository System in Singapore ("CDP") will receive Hong Kong Dollars unless they elect through CDP to receive United States Dollars. The Hong Kong Dollar equivalent of the dividend declared in United States Dollars will be calculated by reference to a rate prevailing five business days prior to the payment date.

ATHON FINISH

RICOH
Official Worldwide
Olympic Sponsor

RICOH IS PROUD TO HELP LINK THE OLYMPIC FAMILY.

The Olympics are a forum for global linkage and Ricoh has been designated an official sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Games. This sponsorship of the Games includes developing an Olympic Worldwide Fax Network which will link the Olympic Family (National Olympic Committees, International Sports Federations and IOC members). A one-of-a-kind global communications network. The modern Olympics have always been a promising opportunity for global unity through friendly competition. And now, Ricoh is proud to share in this greater purpose of the Games by linking people around the world with the assistance of communication technologies. Not just during the Olympic Games, but continuing long after the last medal has been won.

RICOH

FAX 09

FAX 1000L

FAX 7000L Digital G3

Ricoh Europe, Groenelaan 3, 1186 AA Amstelveen, Holland, tel.: (020) 547 4 111 Austria: Arnker Buroautomation Handelsges. GmbH, tel. 10222) 58605-0 Belgium: Ricoh Belgium, tel.: (02) 7209782 Denmark: Eskofot A/S, tel.: 04297 4400 Finland: Oy Cari Lindroos AB, tel. 90-77922 France: Ricoh France S.A., tel. (1) 47 45 45 10 Germany: Ricoh Deutschland GmbH, tel. 06196-906-0 Greece: Doukas Bros. tel. 3226401 Iceland: Acu HF, tel. 127333 Italy: Repronec S.p.A., tel. (02) 64 73 417 Netherlands: Ricoh Office Systems Nederland B.V., tel. (0)31) 670411 Norway: Magne Ore A.S., tel. (02) 685080 Malta: Office Technology Ltd., tel. 495483 Portugal: Rima, tel. (02) 690099 Spain: Ricoh Espana S.A., tel. 4900960 Sweden: Emtrom Kontorsvaror, tel. 08-6212800 Switzerland: Lalpak A.G., tel. 057 211111 Turkey: Bilar Bilgi Anadan Ticaret A.S., tel. 1751800 UK & Ireland: Ricoh UK Ltd., tel. 081-7516611

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
		A								
9⅝	7½	AIM Str	.96	11.8	—	93	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	¼	AIM Tel		—	—	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ 1/16
10⅛	3	AMC		—	—	47	6	4⅞	6	—
1⅜	¾	ARC		—	—	5	11/16	11/16	11/16	—
25⅛	1⅝	AT&E		—	—	274	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
13½	2⅞	ATI		—	16	71	4	3⅞	4	—
58½	45⅝	ATT Fd	2.51e	4.8	—	60	52⅝	52⅛	52½	—
12¾	6	Ablomd		—	—	51	8¾	8⅝	8¾	—
6¼	2⅛	AckCom		—	—	25	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	—
7⅛	4⅛	AcmeU	.20e	4.0	13	12	5	4⅞	5	—
6	2	Action		—	—	27	4½	4⅜	4½	—
25	15½	Action pf	3.75	24.2	—	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¾
2½	⅛	AdmRs		—	7	40	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	—
14¼	6¼	AdvMed		—	—	203	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	11⅞	AirWat		—	62	75	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
20½	10¾	AirExp		—	9	42	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
4¾	2⅛	Alamco		—	6	43	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2⅜	¾	Alfin		—	—	18	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	AllouH		—	6	41	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	1/16	Allou wt		—	—	20	1/16	1/16	1/16	—
1⅜	¼	Allstar		—	—	1	5/16	5/16	5/16	—
4¼	2⅛	Alphaln		—	—	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
3¼	1	AlpinGr		—	—	247b	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
44½	40⅝	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.7	—	z450	43	43	43	+1
66¼	34½	Alza		—	66	3479	61¾	59⅝	60½	—1⅝
47¾	24⅛	Alza wt		—	—	545	40¼	37⅝	40	—1⅛
18⅝	10	Amdhl	.10	.7	8	8247	14⅛	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	AmBilt	.15	1.2	14	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
19⅞	10⅝	ABkCT	1.32	8.3	6	5	16	16	16	—
½	⅛	AmCap		—	1	72	¼	3/16	¼	+ 1/16
8¼	3⅛	ACap pf		—	—	1	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	AExpl		—	27	980	3⅛	3	3	—
2½	⅞	AExpl wt		—	—	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
26	19⅝	AFruc A	.40	1.7	9	129	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16	AFruc B	.40	1.8	9	27	22½	22½	22½	—
2⅛	⅜	AHltMg		—	—	98	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—
24⅞	15⅞	AmList	.45e	1.9	14	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	—
21	16	AMzeA	.64	3.3	8	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	AMzeB	.64	3.2	21	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	AMod n		—	—	43	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	—
9½	5⅛	AmOil		—	18	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
91	71	APetf	3.20	3.6	11	26	90½	89⅝	90	— ⅜
10	6⅞	APrec s	.18	2.3	17	22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
13	9	ARelion	.44	3.7	6	40	12¼	12	12	—
11⅞	9⅛	AResIr	1.50a	15.0	0	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ASciE		—	—	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	7⅝	AmSwM	1.40	17.8	9	851	8	7¾	7⅞	—
29	16⅞	A-axp	.87	3.6	—	21	25½	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ¼
3⅞	⅜	A-axp sc		—	—	91	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
44	38½	A-ahp s	2.27	5.3	—	34	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
16	5¼	A-ahp sc s		—	—	196	13⅞	13¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅞	A-att2	1.27	4.6	—	20	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
16¼	3	A-att2 sc		—	—	1224	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
12½	4½	A-an sc		—	—	89	5⅜	3½	[illegible]	+ ¼
109½	96¼	A-arc	5.45	5.0	—	16	108¼	107¼	108¼	+ ⅜
26	13⅞	A-arc sc		—	—	42	24¾	24	24½	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
2	⅛	TII		—	—	50	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	2⅞	TRC		—	—	379	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	9½	TabPrd	.40	4.0	19	180	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅛	TastyB	.70	4.2	52	314	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20	8⅛	Team	.14	1.4	9	102	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	TecOpS	.30	2.4	19	28	12½	13	12½	—
49⅞	28¼	Techtrl	1.12	4.9	13	9	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	3½	Tecogen		—	417	61u	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	20⅞	TeinR	.05e	.2	159	110	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Telecon		—	—	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ 1/16
41⅞	25	Teleflex	.54	1.2	13	50	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
40½	21⅛	TelDta	.20	.7	28	1⅛	35⅛	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Telesph		—	9	478	3¼	7	2⅞	—
12⅞	9⅝	TmpGU n	.72a	6.4	—	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅞	Tenera	.84	10.3	10	96	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Tennay		—	—	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1/16
2⅜	⅛	TxMer g		—	—	3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	5⅞	Texscn		—	—	308	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ½
16½	6¼	Thermd		—	74	193	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
22⅞	18	ThCar n		—	—	119	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
20⅞	12⅝	Thrlns		—	25	75	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	7⅞	ThrmP		—	69	31	11⅜	11½	11¾	—
11⅛	6	TimbCo		—	13	127	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
1⅝	1/16	Tofutti		—	—	40	⅜	⅛	⅛	—
2¼	1	Tortel		—	11	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
28⅝	19⅝	TotlPet	.80	—	21	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	31⅛	TotPt pf	2.88	—	—	5	36½	36½	36½	—
7⅛	1¼	TwCty		—	70	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	—
7⅞	4	TmsLx	.19	2.5	41	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6	1⅛	TmscnA	.08t	—	13	85	2¼	3	3¼	—
13¾	7	Traim	.16	1.6	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	TrazB n	.20	2.5	8	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
7⅞	4¼	TubMex		—	—	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
17⅞	8¼	TmB A 2		—	—	35	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
17⅞	8¼	TmB E e		—	—	136	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	TurnrC	1.00	6.8	—	40	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1	TwPeso		—	—	89	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
		U-V								
16⅞	11¾	USFGP	1.80	12.2	—	13	16⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	USPRI	.60	15.5	13	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	UniCre 6		—	10	102	14⅞	⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Unimar	1.34e	28.2	—	51	4¾	4⅝	4¾	—
3¼	⅛	UnValy		—	—	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
3¼	1⅝	UFoodA	.23e	11.5	8	45	2	2	2	—
5⅞	3⅞	UGrdn		—	—	23	6¼	5⅞	6¼	—
11⅞	6⅝	UtMed	1.15e	11.9	13	21	5⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	US Bknt		—	—	67	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	USBk pf		—	—	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37½	9¾	US Bio		—	—	1037	32⅝	31⅜	20	— ⅜
27¾	12⅝	US Cell		—	—	218	19⅞	19	19	—
6¼	3¼	US Inc		—	—	16	5½	5⅜	5½	—
10¾	4⅞	UnitelV		—	11	10	8⅞	3⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	30¾	UNITIL	2.24	6.6	12	9	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
4½	⅛	UnVolt		—	—	3841	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
7¼	4½	UnvPat		—	—	130	4⅛	5¼	4	— ⅛
15⅞	9	UnoRst s		—	30	378	13⅝	18	15¼	+ ¼
2½	¼	VHT		—	—	28	⅜	⅜	⅜	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
24⅝	13⅞	WAmBc	.44	2.1	10	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
2⅜	1¼	WstBrC		—	—	50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9¼	2⅞	WelEng n		—	—	2402u	8	7	7½	+ ⅜
4¼	⅜	WstEn rt		—	—	157u	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	—
18⅝	13	WIRET	1.46	8.7	15	150	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	2½	WichRO		—	—	114	2	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	9¼	Wicke pf	2.50	19.4	—	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	—
⅛	1/16	Wick wt		—	—	160	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
1⅜	⅛	WinstRs		—	—	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
⅛	⅛	Wintin		—	—	43	⅛d	¼	¼	— 1/16
5⅝	8	Wld Inc	1.45e	17.1	—	444	3⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	Worthn		—	6	1⅛	11⅛	11	11⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	XnxCu wt		—	—	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
22⅞	8¼	Xytron		—	—	140	20¼	19⅝	19½	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
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Philippine Exchanges Closer to Merger

Reuters

MANILA — Manila's two rival stock exchanges agreed Wednesday to begin steps to merge after two years of pressure from the government, but the details have yet to be worked out, the Securities and Exchange Commission said.

The commission's chairman, Rosario Lopez, said she hoped the merger could be completed by the end of this year. She said the boards of governors of both the Manila and Makati stock exchanges had agreed to the merger plan.

"I want physical trading at the unified exchange taking place before the end of the year," she said. "The next step would be to create the new articles of incorporation for a unified exchange that will put a seal to it and formalize everything."

She has been urging the bourses to unify to form a Philippine Stock Exchange and remove arbitrage opportunities, simplify listing and cut operation costs.

President Corazon C. Aquino had been encouraging the bourses to amalgamate and the Asian Development Bank offered a $200 million loan to develop the Philippine capital market if the bourses merged.

Officials began considering the merger in July 1989 and have been holding talks since March last year, but some members of the Makati bourse had resisted the plan believing they would be engulfed by the bigger Manila bourse.

The Manila exchange was founded in 1927 by an American and is now dominated by local Filipino-Chinese businessmen, while the Makati exchange was formed in 1963 by a breakaway group led by another American.

Some 151 companies are listed on each exchange and the two had a combined turnover for calendar 1990 of about 28 billion pesos ($1 billion), brokers said.

A variety of technical problems stand in the way of a merger, and the two bourses even disagree on the proposed name.

The exchanges have yet to agree an Securities and Exchange Commission proposal to set up a merger fund of 200 million pesos to be used for the construction of a new building and computerization of the new exchange.

The costs of the merger are one of the main stumbling blocks, Ms. Lopez said.

There are also tax problems in forming the unified exchange, the president of the Manila bourse, Roberto Lorayes, said.

"The general sentiment at the Manila Stock Exchange is that we accept the idea of a merger," Mr. Lorayes said.

"But there are a lot of things that need to be ironed out, such as the idea of transferring your seat to the new exchange," Mr. Lorayes said in a telephone interview. "More importantly, we have to look into the tax complications of the move," he said.

The Manila Stock Exchange general manager, Jose Cervantes, said the fastest way to implement a merger was for members of the Makati bourse to apply for membership of the Manila exchange.

Irving Ackerman, treasurer of the Makati Stock Exchange, said the cost of a merger and constructing a unified stock market could be as high as 700 million pesos.

Mr. Ackerman, who has been the most vocal critic of a merger, said unification would require the exchanges to borrow money to pay for the capital expenses.

Jardine to Switch Main Stock Listing Out of Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., one of Hong Kong's oldest and biggest conglomerates, announced Wednesday that it will switch its main public listing to the London Stock Exchange because of worries over China's takeover of Hong Kong in 1997.

Jardine also announced that its 1990 profit rose almost 18 percent, despite the Gulf crisis and deteriorating world economic conditions. Reporting annual results for the first time in U.S. dollars, Jardine said net profit was $229.8 million, up from $195.1 million in 1989, on revenue that rose to $6.03 billion from $4.64 billion.

Rumors of a switch in Jardine's primary listing — or a delisting in Hong Kong — had foreshadowed Wednesday's announcement for several months. Jardine had been among the first companies to change its legal domicile, shifting from Hong Kong to Bermuda in 1984 because of 1997 worries.

The company said the "board has concluded that it is not in the company's or its shareholders' interests that its principal regulatory center should remain in Hong Kong when constitutional change is impending and when it is vital to maintain the confidence of trading partners and others on whom the company's success depends."

Meanwhile, Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission announced that it had approved rules that would allow locally listed companies to buy back their own shares — a change that Jardine had long pressed for.

Jardine, which was accused of violating the buyback ban earlier this month, is likely to quickly take advantage of the new rule. The company had admitted that a unit had accumulated a 1.13 percent stake in the holding company between June and October 1989.

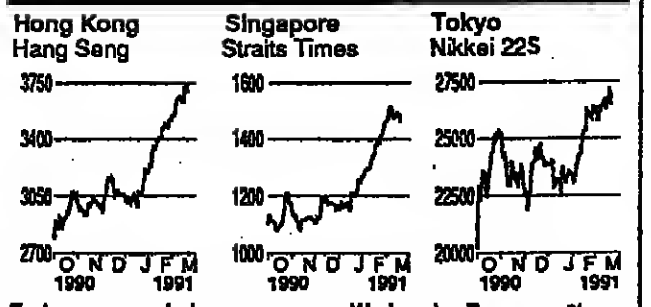
The Hong Kong Stock Exchange decided not to censure the group after it made a full disclosure and pledged to dispose of the shares.

Brokers welcomed the buyback decision as an important deregulatory step that brings Hong Kong in line with international financial centers that also allow the practice, such as London and New York.

Jardine's move to London fits the conglomerate's increasing internationalization. Last year, Jardine changed its books to meet international standards and adopted international accounting standards. Jardine also began to secure foreign listings for its shares.

Jardine said it has begun discussions with the Hong Kong government and regulators, as well as other stock exchanges, to obtain the category of an "exempt listing" in Hong Kong. *(AP, Reuters)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3694.27	3751.40	-1.52
Singapore	Straits Times	1459.69	1484.84	-1.69
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1429.30	1456.50	-1.87
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26449.35	27006.66	-2.06
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	579.46	594.54	-2.54
Bangkok	Book Club	777.40	782.10	-0.60
Seoul	Composite Stock	869.36	872.16	-0.42
Taipei	Weighted Price	4759.31	4837.60	-1.62
Manila	Composite	989.09	1016.68	-2.71
Jakarta	Stock Index	396.76	398.15	+0.15
New Zealand	Barclays	1305.18	1332.62	-2.06
Bombay	National Index	593.12	593.39	-0.05

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Korean Union Seeks 17.5% Wage Increase

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's largest labor federation on Wednesday said it is seeking a minimum 17.5 percent wage increase this year to keep workers' pay up with soaring prices.

Since the government and employers have promised to keep wage increases below 10 percent, the demand by the Federation of Korea Trade Unions suggests acute labor strife in the year ahead.

"After much consideration, we decided on a minimum 17.5 percent increase this year," said Choi Sang Yong, vice president of the federation.

With 1.7 million members, the federation represents nearly 90 percent of organized labor but negotiations take place largely between companies and their own unions.

Malaysians Plan Vietnam Refinery

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Golden Hope Plantations of Malaysia said Wednesday it plans to start one of the largest edible-oils refineries in Vietnam with local manufacturers.

The tie-up with the state-run National Union of Vietnam Vegetable Oil Manufacturers was signed on Wednesday, a Golden Hope statement said.

The refinery, with an eventual capacity of 200,000 tons a year, will be Malaysia's first such venture in Vietnam and Golden Hope's first major investment overseas. The statement did not detail the size of investment or the equity breakdown.

The company, one of Malaysia's largest plantation houses with revenue of about 582.1 million ringgit ($212 million) for the year ended March 31, 1990, said it also might consider investments in oil-palm plantations in Vietnam.

Malaysia is the world's top producer of palm oil, accounting for more than half the world's output. In 1989 it produced more than six million tons.

The new refinery would have an initial capacity of 50,000 tons a year, rising to 200,000.

The completed project will be the largest and most sophisticated edible-oils refinery built with foreign participation in Vietnam, the statement said.

The refinery will initially produce a blend of edible oils and will gradually refine palm oil for local consumption, said Golden Hope's group chief executive, Abdul Rahman Ramli. He said the venture would be a launching pad for further downstream activities in Vietnam.

"We believe we can expand our marketing outlets and promote the utilization of edible oils, specifically palm oil, in Vietnam and other countries in this region," Mr. Rahman said. "We are also exploring business opportunities beyond the refinery project with our Vietnamese joint-venture."

Vietnam Vegetable Oil Manufacturers currently runs five refineries and manages several coconut and groundnut farms.

Several other Malaysian companies plan to set up rubber processing and tin and gold mining ventures in Vietnam.

Malaysia, the world's top rubber producer, is also reviving rubber-planting aid to Vietnam.

Indocement to Issue $210 Million in Bonds

Reuters

JAKARTA — The Indonesian cement producer PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa said Wednesday that it would issue about 400 billion rupiah ($210 million) in convertible bonds in Jakarta and Luxembourg this year.

An official said that 90 percent would be listed in Luxembourg in foreign currency in May and the remaining 10 percent in rupiah on the Jakarta stock exchange later. The 10- to 15-year bonds would be convertible into stock after three years. Indocement will use the funds to buy a local cement company and build a packaging facility.

Japan and U.S. Fail to Agree On Chips

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan and the United States failed to reach a compromise Wednesday on a new semiconductor agreement to replace a five-year pact that expires at the end of July, a Japanese official said.

The official, of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said the two sides remained apart on the key issue of whether Japan should guarantee a 20 percent share of its chip market to foreign suppliers, as demanded by the United States.

During the talks, American officials reportedly agreed to drop a provision in the current agreement that requires the Japanese government to monitor exports of chips in an attempt to curb dumping.

Taiwan Stocks to Get Foreign Cash Infusion

Reuters

TAIPEI — The Taiwan government has approved a plan to bring up to $200 million more in foreign capital into the stock market through the island's four overseas funds, an official announced Wednesday.

A senior official of the Securities and Exchange Commission said that permitting the four local securities-investment trust companies to bring in more money would help internationalize Taiwan's market.

He said the companies — International Investment Trust Co., China Securities Investment Trust Co., Kwang Hua Securities Investment & Trust Co. and National Investment Trust Co. — would each be allowed to raise a further $50 million each by selling shares in their funds.

The companies can apply to remit the capital from now to the end of June, he said. "The government wants to allow foreign investors more access to the local stock market," he added.

The four funds were formed in the 1980s and have so far raised a total of $156 million.

China Securities and IIT run closed-end funds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Kwang Hua and National Investment run open-ended funds on the over-the-counter market in London.

The SEC has also begun to attract foreign capital into the market by permitting direct investment by overseas institutions.

Under a plan approved by the cabinet in December, Hong Kong-based Jardine Fleming Investment Management Ltd. has obtained permission to bring $50 million into the island, and two other companies have applied.

Officials say they hope to have between 30 and 50 foreign institutions invest about $2.5 billion.

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SPORTS

The Gridiron's Grass Roots in Europe: 50,000 Club Players

By Sandra Bailey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Contrary to popular belief in much of the United States, when the World League of American Football kicks off its inaugural season Saturday in Frankfurt, it will not be introducing American-style football to Europe.

Club football is alive and well in Europe, with more than 50,000 players registered in a dozen countries.

In Britain, there are more than 100 teams. In Finland, the sport has been introduced in schools. In France, the annual first-division championship games draw crowds of 5,000-plus.

Twelve countries send national teams each summer to the European championships of American-style football, which will finish up this August in Helsinki. The club champions from each nation advance to the Euro Bowl, which the Manchester Spartans won last summer by beating the Milan Frogs in the title game.

The level of play varies greatly.

"There are some outstanding athletes and some less than outstanding athletes," said Billy Hicks, general manager of the WLAF London Monarchs. "You'll find that all over the globe."

Some players are good enough to have hooked on with WLAF teams. One, kicker Philip Alexander, who played for the Farnham Knights in the strong British National Gridiron League, beat out the NFL veteran Max Zendejas for the starting job on the Monarchs.

Some others have little concept of the sport beyond "let's put on some shoulder pads and hit," according to Edouard Leroy, a four-year veteran of American football in France.

Leroy, a fullback for the Crazy Lions of Sèvres and for the French national team, which like most selects its players from club teams, says the best teams in France play "almost like high school football in the States." And that's a compliment.

Oliver Luck, general manager of the WLAF's Frankfurt Galaxy, compares the top German teams to U.S. junior college or Division III teams. But, he warns, "You get down to the third and fourth levels and it's chaos out there."

This is, after all, amateur sport. When he wasn't impressing scouts by kicking 52-yard field goals in Farnham, Alexander was running a flooring company. In France, where teams other than the powerhouse Argonautes of Aix-en-Provence sometimes have to beat the bushes for sponsorship, the players pay the teams for the privilege of competing.

In contrast, Coca-Cola sponsors Britain's top club league, of 17 teams.

There are, of course, rules. European club teams may have no more than two players from the United States, Canada or other traditional football-playing nations on the field at one time. In France, there is another restriction: no Americans playing the glamor position of quarterback.

"If you have an American quarterback," said Leroy, a Parisian, "then the French will not try to learn."

Ben Hobbins, a running back who is one of the Americans with the St. Cloud Jets in the top division of French club football, understands the development concept. That doesn't mean he thinks it is good.

"It has led to a lower level of football," said Hobbins, one of France's leading rushers last season with a 130-yard per game average. "Even the handoffs can be kind of shabby."

Adding experienced players helps in the short run. European teams frequently turn to military personnel stationed nearby, players cut in training camps by National Football League or Canadian Football League teams, and players who excelled in small colleges and are interested in "subsidizing a trip to Europe for six months or so," Luck said.

Occasionally, the clubs pick up an American such as Hobbins, who attended a tryout while working in Europe but whose college athletic experience was as an All-American swimmer at the University of Wisconsin. The teams usually give the Americans a monthly allowance and an apartment, said Hobbins.

In the long run, most agree that the game here will only improve if it is played by the children.

"They start too late, at 17 or 18, not at 12," Luck said. "It is a long-term goal of the WLAF to get more involved with the school system, to teach the basics of the game, that it doesn't have to be violent, that it can be flag football, it can be played by girls."

Leroy agreed and said he is a typical player.

"I never played sport when I was in school," he said. "Later, I wanted to play rugby, but I was a bit fat and I was rejected. I had a friend who was playing football, so I joined the team."

Four seasons later, at the ripe old age of 23, he has accomplished his athletic goals: He has gone to the United States, to North Carolina last summer to observe the preparations of Wake Forest's team, and he is a member of the French national team.

"That's all I want," he said. "Now, maybe I can be kind of a coach. As far as a player, I cannot do anything better."

Phoenix Loses Super Bowl To Pasadena

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

KONA, Hawaii — The 1993 Super Bowl has been moved from Phoenix, Arizona, to the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, by a vote of National Football League owners at the NFL annual meeting.

But Phoenix gained a preliminary bid for the Super Bowl in 1996, which is likely to hinge on the same issue that made the Tuesday night vote necessary: the failure of Arizona to make Martin Luther King's birthday a paid state holiday.

The decision by the league's 28 owners — the tally was not disclosed, but 21 votes were required for the action — was made after four hours of discussions on the recommendation by Commissioner Paul Tagliabue that the 1993 game be moved from Phoenix. He had said that he did not want the NFL to be entwined with Arizona's political debate over the King issue.

In November, a statewide referendum that would have created a paid state holiday on King's birthday was rejected by a margin of 17,000 votes out of more than a million cast. The state is scheduled to vote on the issue again in November 1992.

In another development, instant replay survived another close call, passing for a sixth consecutive year on a one-season basis with 21 votes.

Jim Finks, the New Orleans Saints' president and general manager and chairman of the competition committee, said that improvements would be made in the replay procedure, including the lifting of some restrictions, such as limiting where the replay booth is situated and not allowing the supervisor of officials in the booth.

The two-minute cap for making replay decisions, however, remains.

"Though we've had problems with replay, we also know more about it now than ever before," Finks said.

Art Shell of the Los Angeles Raiders was named the league's coach of the year by the Pro Football Writers of America.

Shell, the league's first black head coach in modern times, led the Raiders to a 12-4 regular-season record and an American Football Conference West title. The Raiders lost the conference title game, 51-3, to Buffalo.

CNN's Sports Wasteland To Get a Dab of Baseball

By Paul Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Long-suffering fans who see little or no sports highlights on CNN International will find a glimmer of hope this spring when the 24-hour television news network begins showing baseball highlights for the first time. But only a glimmer.

"We now have a written agreement with major league baseball that allows us to show brief highlights for the coming season," Peter C. Vesey, director of CNN International, said this week.

The capsules should be available once an hour, Vesey said. League playoffs and World Series highlights would be available in the fall.

But fans of many other American and international sports are likely to remain frustrated at the network's inability to cover events the way it covered the Gulf war.

While news is in the public domain, all major sporting events are private property, with broadcast rights bought and sold for their entertainment value.

In the United States, CNN is able to show highlights of some, but not all, sports contests through a long-standing practice by which major TV networks share highlights and other videotapes after an event has occurred.

That practice has not achieved acceptance overseas, where live broadcasts of U.S. sports events are rare.

Thus, National Basketball Association games are not available to CNN, nor are many major international events, including soccer. According to Vesey, CNN is "endeavoring on a full-court-press basis" to improve its worldwide highlights.

He said the network has "very informal" agreements to show highlights of some U.S. college basketball games "as long as there are no complaints." But viewers in Europe report seeing nothing on the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament now under way, and many are complaining.

Cost is a factor. Vesey said it would be prohibitive for CNN to buy broadcast rights in all 108 countries where its telecasts are seen. The baseball agreement, for example, is a barter arrangement under which CNN will show promotional announcements by major league baseball, according to baseball officials.

Competitive factors also appear to limit CNN's role.

"For business reasons, certain sports are not in a position to grant rights for the international distribution of highlights," Vesey said.

Although he declined to discuss these business reasons, they are believed to include a desire on the part of sports rights-holders to provide TV stations overseas with exclusive control once they buy the videotape.

The National Basketball Association, for example, sells one-hour edited game capsules and basketball features to 75 stations around the world, plus full-length games on an exclusive basis. They routinely air a week or more after the games are played.

Permitting CNN International or other stations to show fresh highlights "is an infringement upon some international contracts," according to Sandy Brown, the NBA's television sales manager.

"It doesn't go to helping us build the brand," he added.

Vesey conceded that CNN often "runs counter to the marketing of the sports themselves" by broadcasting short videotape summaries to its 12 million subscribers overseas before the full event is available in a given country.

Baseball, a far less developed sport worldwide than basketball, appears to be focusing on gaining international exposure rather than retaining exclusivity.

"Our real chore here is to get baseball started," said Frank Heffron, president of Major League Baseball International.

The company is a year-old subsidiary that has as partners NBC International and the London-based Pascoe Nally marketing firm. In Europe, the Screensport cable network owns the rights to major league baseball games, capsules and primers.

Baseball is also bringing in international revenue through sponsorship agreements. Last weekend, a brewery in Monterrey, Mexico, paid to bring in the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Milwaukee Brewers to play three games game there, according to Jim Small, a spokesman for Major League Baseball International.

Planning is under way for similar games this fall in the Netherlands and Italy, Heffron said, although these will probably involve U.S. minor league teams.

Graf, Sabatini Meeting Again

The Associated Press

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — Steffi Graf and Gabriela Sabatini will tangle for the third time this year in Thursday's semifinals of the International Players Championships after both advanced with straight-set victories.

Graf beat Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere of Switzerland on Tuesday while Sabatini ousted No. 5 Zina Garrison.

Stefan Edberg and Andre Agassi stayed on course for a semifinal match, but barely.

Patrick McEnroe, who Monday upset second-ranked Boris Becker, lost to Marc Rosset of Switzerland. Jim Courier beat fourth-seeded Guy Forget of France. *(See Scoreboard.)*

Marc Pesenty/Reuters

Graf hammering Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere in straight sets.

SIDELINES

U.S. College Sports Reforms Urged

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics has recommended a far-reaching reform agenda that would give college presidents unimpeded control over big-time programs and would focus on athletes getting an education and progressing towards a degree or they could not play.

In a 47-page report, "Keeping Faith with the Student-Athlete," addressing deep-rooted academic and financial abuses, the private commission also proposed Tuesday creating an independent annual certification of athletic programs, channeling athletic-related funds into the university budget and making state funds available to athletics departments.

In one of its most controversial recommendations, the commission called for the school — instead of coaches — to negotiate endorsement contracts for shoes and other equipment. And in the area of women's sports, the commission said that "continued inattention to Title IX represents a major stain on institutional integrity." It calls for presidents "to promote equity for women's teams in terms of schedules, facilities, travel schedules and coaching."

The Knight Foundation is one of the nation's largest foundations and was originally funded by Knight-Ridder Inc., the communications company. Its recommendations will be considered by representatives of more than 800 member institutions of the NCAA, the policy-making body of college sports.

Hull Becomes 3d to Score 80 Goals

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Brett Hull became the third National Hockey League player to score 80 goals in a season as the St. Louis Blues ended a six-game winless streak and closed within three points of Chicago in the Norris Division by beating the Washington Capitals 2-1.

The Blues have six games to catch the Blackhawks, and Hull has the same number to match Gretzky's single-season mark of 92 goals, set in 1981-82. Gretzky got 92 in 1981-82 and 87 in 1983-84; Mario Lemieux got 85 in 1988-89.

For the Record

Geoff Cooke, the manager of England's rugby union team, announced he is seeking a paid job in cricket in Yorkshire and Lancashire; that followed an announcement that Roger Uttley would step down as England's coach after this year's World Cup. *(AFP)*

Tommy Kramer, the former quarterback of the NFL's Minnesota Vikings, faces being charged with drunken driving for the third time in 11 years after being arrested Orono, Minnesota. *(AP)*

BOOKS

THERE ARE NO CHILDREN HERE: The Story of Two Boys Growing Up in the Other America

By Alex Kotlowitz. 320 pages. $21.95. Doubleday, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York. N. Y. 10103.

Reviewed by
Samuel G. Freedman

EARLY in his impressive and unsettling book, "There Are No Children Here," Alex Kotlowitz describes a suburban commuter train passing through Chicago's bleak West Side slums. A boy from a nearby housing project, who has been playing along the tracks, begins sobbing, for he has been told the passengers will shoot at trespassers. Those same passengers pull back from the windows, afraid that ghetto snipers will strike.

What Kotlowitz delivers in the scene is nothing less than a paradigm for race relations in America today. In place of dialogue or even physical proximity, blacks and whites largely occupy separate realms of ignorance and terror. The black middle class, although it is growing, still returns at the workday's end to generally segregated neighborhoods. And the black population that remains mired in poverty, generation after generation, a population that has been growing fastest of all, has become in even sympathetic white eyes a species less than human. The term "underclass," coined by Gunnar Myrdal as a call to action, has evolved instead into a voguish locution of distance and dismissal.

In chronicling the lives of two brothers in the Henry Horner projects, Kotlowitz has achieved a triumph of empathy as well as a significant feat of reporting. Many of the journalists and reformers who have championed social change have done so by depicting the poor and wretched. It takes a keener mind and a bigger heart to meet these people on their own terms, as people.

In many ways, after all, the family in Kotlowitz's book fulfills every stereotype of the "underclass." LaJoe Rivers, a divorced and jobless woman of 35, has eight children, the first of whom she bore at age 14. Her former husband, an unemployed bus driver, is losing his battle against drugs and alcohol. One daughter is a junkie. A son is in jail. Another son appears headed there, having been arrested 46 times by the age of 18. The family lives in a fetid housing project dominated by young, vicious drug cartels. LaJoe spends part of her precious welfare allowance on a burial-insurance policy for five of her children.

Kotlowitz focuses most closely on two of those children — Lafeyette, who is 10 when the book opens in the summer of 1987 and 12 when it ends, and Pharoah, who grows from 7 to 9. In attending to the minutiae of their lives, he documents all the forces that conspire to crush them and, by extension, millions of their peers across the country.

His villains range from gangs to the police, from an overwhelmed juvenile-justice system to a historically racist public-housing authority, and in every case, Kotlowitz hangs his arguments on first-hand observation and thorough research. His point, I suspect, is not to remove responsibility from LaJoe, a defeated woman, but rather to pose the rhetorical question to whites inclined to judgment: Just what would you do in her place?

The narrative cunningly arches from an opening scene of affecting innocence, as Lafeyette and Pharoah search for a garter snake to keep as a pet, to a climax in which a family-court judge finds Lafeyette guilty of delinquency. Between, Kotlowitz closely watches every increment of behavior and character.

When Pharoah develops a stutter or Lafeyette withdraws into cynicism, it is clear these are not merely adolescent phases. The boys' very humanity is beginning to collapse. "I don't have friends," Lafeyette tells his mother at one point. "Just associates. Friends you trust."

One need not wonder why trust comes so hard, reading Kotlowitz's account of the Rivers' world.

Samuel G. Freedman is the author of "Small Victories: The Real World of a Teacher, Her Students, and Their High School," which was a finalist for the National Book Award. He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN any sport or recreation it is almost inconceivable that the chief organizer of a major tournament would compete, let alone win. But it does happen, very rarely, in bridge, and did at the Long Island Regional Championships in Hauppauge, New York.

Al Levy of Stony Brook, New York, who is the president of the Nassau-Suffolk Bridge Association and was the tournament chairman, managed to be sufficiently focused, in spite of a thousand organizing details requiring his attention, to win the Flight A Swiss Teams. His teammates were Gerry Levine, Gene Prosnitz and Ruth Windwer all of Brooklyn.

On the diagramed deal from the Swiss Teams. Al Levy held the West cards. His pre-emptive jump to three hearts made it difficult to reach the normal three no-trump contract: North thought it likely that his partner held five spades, and South did not have a heart stopper.

When the heart ace was led and the dummy appeared, South no doubt thought he needed to avoid a club ruff. The danger was, however, in a different quarter. West shifted to the club eight, making it clear that he did not wish for a club continuation, and Gene Prosnitz, as East cooperated: He won with the club ace and shifted to a diamond, giving the defense the decisive ruff.

In the replay North-South reached three no-trump and made an overtrick, so Levy's team gained 12 imps en route to victory in the event.

NORTH (D)
♠A J 5
♥K Q
♦A K 7 4 3
♣10 5 3

WEST
♠9 4 2
♥A 10 8 7 6 5
♦—
♣K 8 6 2

EAST
♠8 7 3
♥4 3
♦9 8 6 5 2
♣A 9 7

SOUTH
♠K Q 10 6
♥J 9 2
♦Q J 10
♣Q J 4

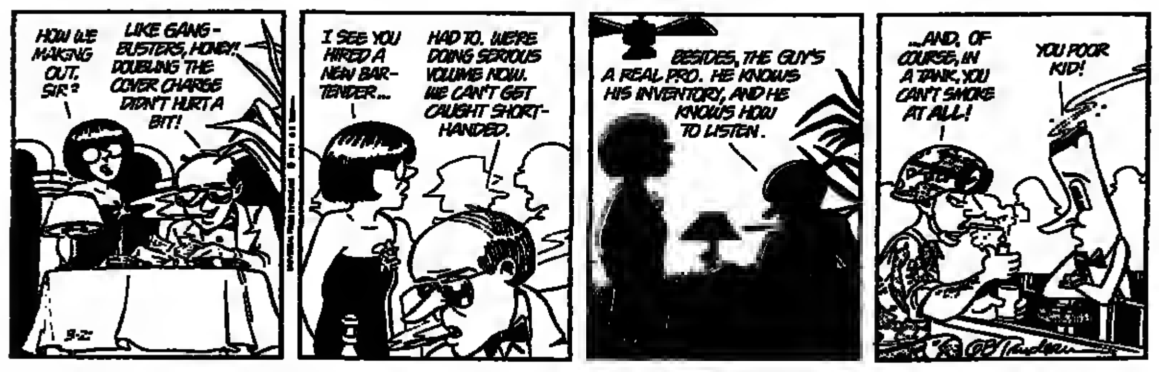
North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♦	Pass	1 ♠	3 ♥
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

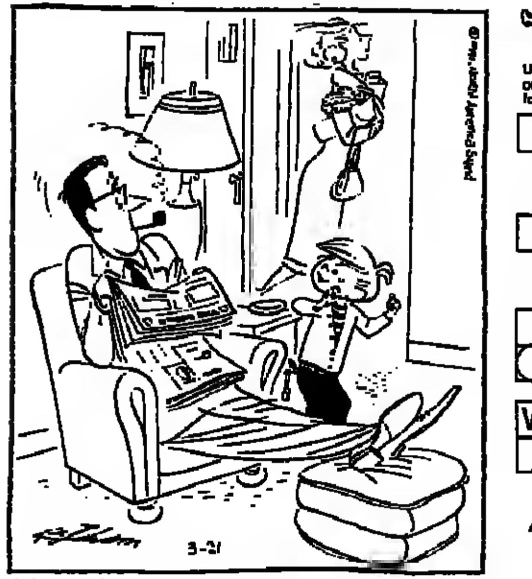
West led the heart ace.

DOONESBURY



HOW WE MAKING OUT, SIR?
LIKE GANG-BUSTERS, HONEY! DOUBLING THE COVER CHARGE DIDN'T HURT A BIT!
I SEE YOU HIRED A NEW BARTENDER...
HAD TO. WE'RE DOING SERIOUS VOLUME NOW. WE CAN'T GET CAUGHT SHORT-HANDED.
BESIDES, THE GUY'S A REAL PRO. HE KNOWS HIS INVENTORY, AND HE KNOWS HOW TO LISTEN.
...AND, OF COURSE, IN A TANK, YOU CAN'T SMOKE AT ALL!
YOU POOR KID!
3-21

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ME AND MOM HAVE A SECRET ABOUT A POLICEMAN AND OUR CAR, BUT WE'RE NOT GOING TO TELL YOU WHAT IT IS UNTIL YOU'VE HAD YOUR DINNER."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

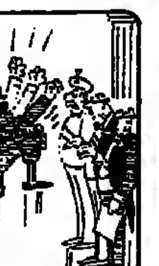
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOHBB

LUGIT

SLIMIE

WARBOR



3-21
HOW THE MILITARY DICTATOR TALKED.

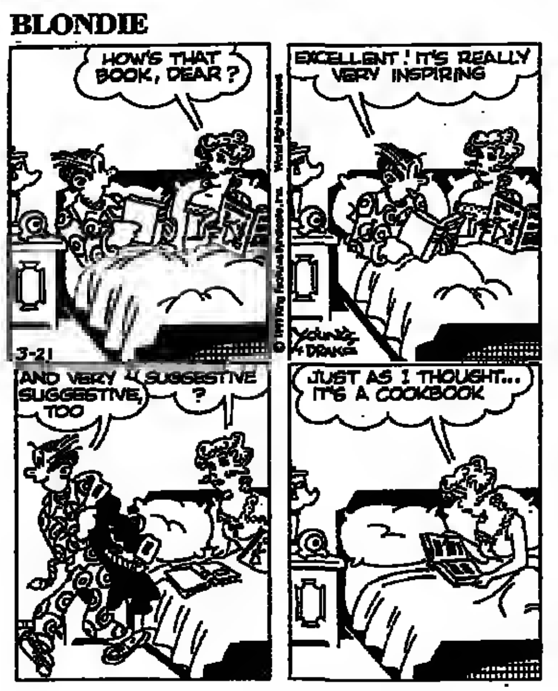
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ☐☐☐☐☐ HIS "☐☐☐☐☐"

(Answers tomorrow)

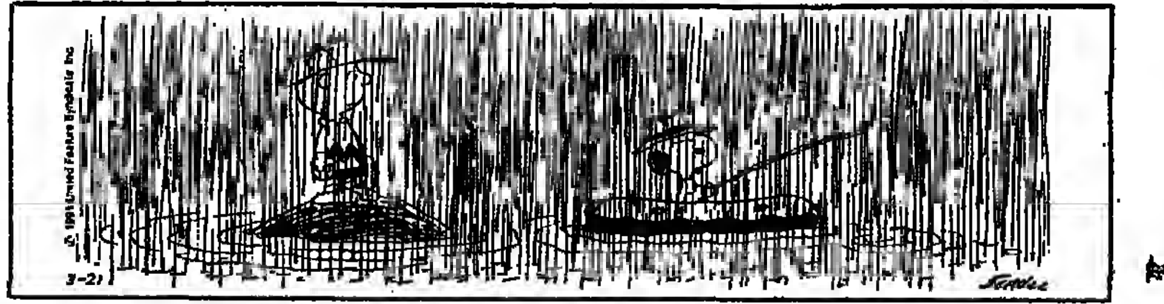
Yesterday's | Jumbles: VAPOR PRIME ENSIGN SIZZLE
Answer: A guy who always does as he pleases never - - - PLEASES

BLONDIE

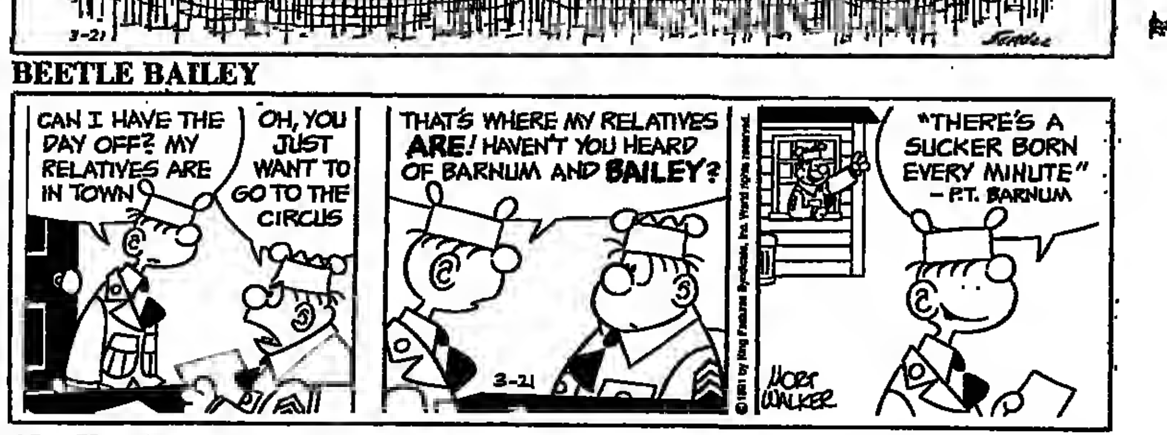


HOW'S THAT BOOK, DEAR?
EXCELLENT! IT'S REALLY VERY INSPIRING
AND VERY SUGGESTIVE, TOO
SUGGESTIVE?
JUST AS I THOUGHT... IT'S A COOKBOOK
3-21

PEANUTS

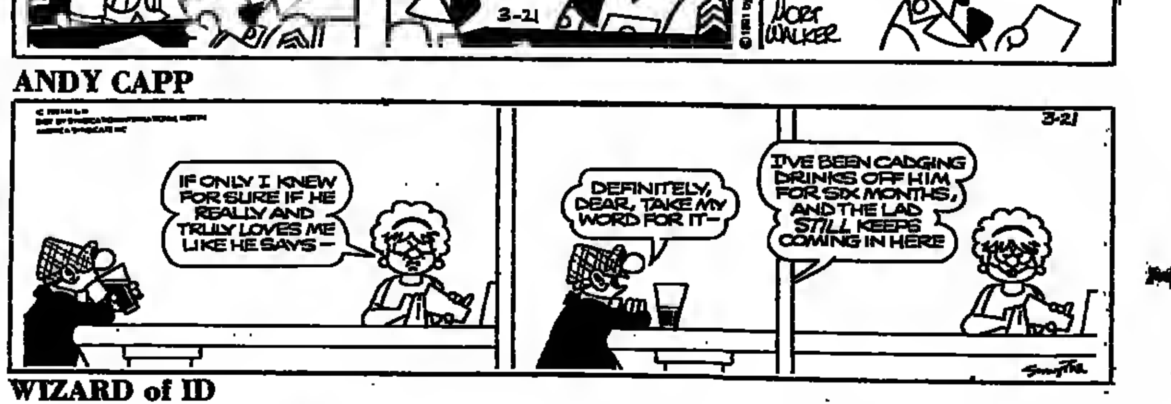


BEETLE BAILEY



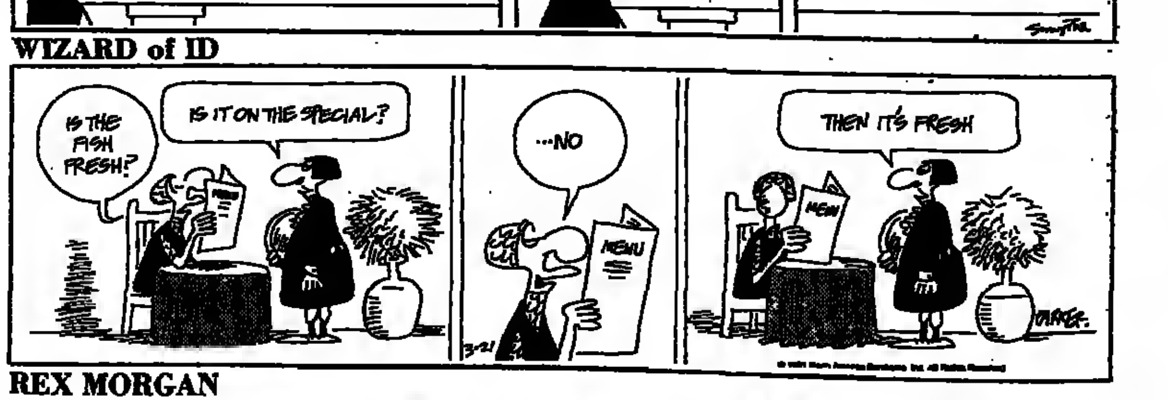
CAN I HAVE THE DAY OFF? MY RELATIVES ARE IN TOWN
OH, YOU JUST WANT TO GO TO THE CIRCUS
THAT'S WHERE MY RELATIVES ARE! HAVEN'T YOU HEARD OF BARNUM AND BAILEY?
"THERE'S A SUCKER BORN EVERY MINUTE" — P.T. BARNUM
3-21

ANDY CAPP

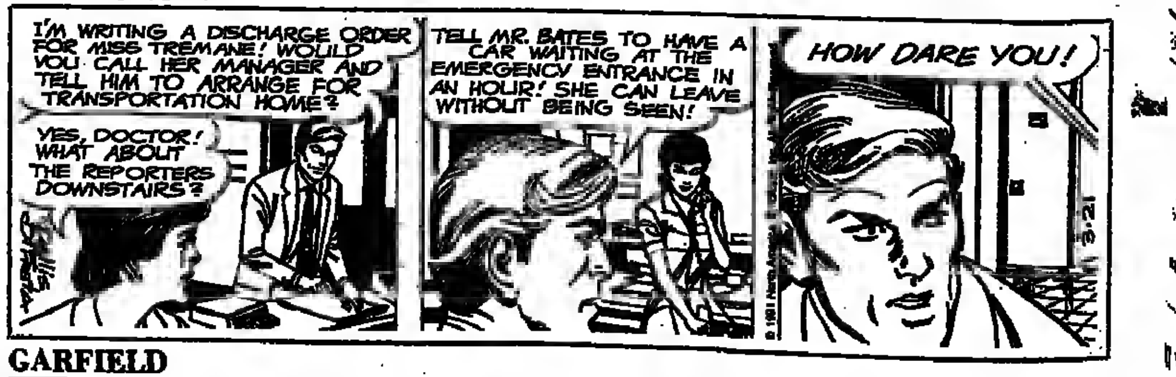


3-21
IF ONLY I KNEW FOR SURE IF HE REALLY AND TRULY LOVES ME LIKE HE SAYS —
DEFINITELY, DEAR, TAKE MY WORD FOR IT —
I'VE BEEN CADGING DRINKS OFF HIM FOR SIX MONTHS, AND THE LAD STILL KEEPS COMING IN HERE

WIZARD of ID

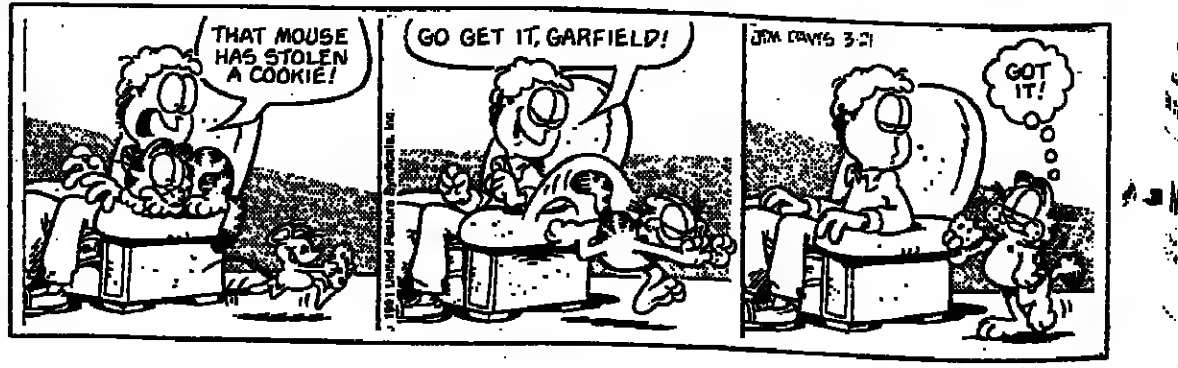


REX MORGAN



I'M WRITING A DISCHARGE ORDER FOR MISS TREMANE! WOULD YOU CALL HER MANAGER AND TELL HIM TO ARRANGE FOR TRANSPORTATION HOME?
YES, DOCTOR! WHAT ABOUT THE REPORTERS DOWNSTAIRS?
TELL MR. BATES TO HAVE A CAR WAITING AT THE EMERGENCY ENTRANCE IN AN HOUR! SHE CAN LEAVE WITHOUT BEING SEEN!
HOW DARE YOU!
3-21

GARFIELD



THAT MOUSE HAS STOLEN A COOKIE!
GO GET IT, GARFIELD!
JIM DAVIS 3-21
GOT IT!

صكذا من الاجل

صكنا من الاجل

SPORTS

A Fight That Should Not Have Been Stopped

Vantage Point

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Referee Richard Steele should have let the fight against Mike Tyson continue. Steele said Donovan (Razor) Ruddock was incoherent. He said Ruddock was a punch away from being seriously hurt. He said Ruddock handed over his mouthpiece and "surrendered."

Surrender? Ruddock didn't surrender anything. And he didn't hand over his mouthpiece until after Steele, without starting a count, had waived both arms to stop the fight 2:22 into the seventh round.

"The guy was hurt," Steele said. "There was no need in counting him out. It is my job to stop him from being seriously hurt and the next punch would have done that. I stopped it. They are always coherent when the fight is over. He wasn't coherent. He knew he was seriously in trouble. One more punch."

One punch from being in trouble? Anyone who steps in a boxing ring with Mike Tyson is one punch from being in trouble. So why not just stop it after the pre-fight instructions?

Ruddock was coherent even after two blows sent him reeling across the ring into the ropes. He certainly was relatively coherent because as Steele waved the bout over, Ruddock instantaneously shouted, "What?"

Ruddock was dazed, he was probably hurt, he was probably in trouble. Tyson was likely right when he said afterward: "He wasn't going to last the round. I don't know how many seconds were left but he wasn't going to last the round."

But it's not Steele's job to presume that much. Ruddock had already proven himself a worthy opponent. Yes, he was behind on all the judges' cards and, yes, he had been knocked down in the third round — the second-round knockdown was a trip — but one round earlier he had rocked Tyson with four violent shots, two rights and two of those hybrid lefts, half-hook, half uppercut.

Though he was unable to put Tyson on the mat, though his questionable strategy was to depend on landing one of those lefts, Ruddock had hit Tyson as only James (Buster) Douglas had. "Oh my God!" Tyson yelled later. "The guy hits like a mule kicks. Oh my God, the guy can hit . . . Rematch for Razor Ruddock!"

Tyson was in charge in the seventh round. But since when are bouts ended simply because one fighter may be in trouble? At what point would Steele have stopped any of the three Ali-Frazier fights? Wasn't Ray Leonard in trouble before he came back in the 14th to beat Thomas Hearns?

"Getting knocked down, getting up and moving around until you're out of trouble, that's what fighting is all about," Ruddock said.

What makes Steele's decision even more controversial is that, a year and a day earlier, he had awarded Júlio César Chávez a technical knockout in a junior welterweight title bout as battered challenger Meldrick Taylor was headed toward a unanimous victory. Two seconds remained in the fight.

It was convincing at the time when Steele said it wasn't his job to know how much time was left in the bout, that it was his job to prevent a helpless man from being seriously hurt. Taylor, he said, was helpless and Chávez could do a lot of damage with one punch in two seconds.

IT would have been easy to give Steele the benefit of the doubt, but he should have been aware of the time left in the Chávez-Taylor fight.

There are few officiating jobs in sports as difficult as trying to keep order between two behemoths attempting to batter each other senseless. Steele's judgment had to be split-second — he didn't have the benefit of instant replay — and he had to have a feel for the punishment being sustained, even though there are no cuts or bruises on Ruddock.

But before Steele stopped the fight, he allowed head butting and elbows, low blows and punches after the bell to be thrown, all without issuing an official warning.

"I think Richard Steele should have given me the benefit of the doubt," Ruddock said. "I can see why my manager was so skeptical about Richard Steele being in there.

Ruddock's manager, Murad Muhammad, had complained to the Nevada State Athletic Commission when Steele was selected to referee the fight. "I wasn't down," Ruddock said. "I was still on my feet. I figured, we're gladiators, let us fight. I'd rather him have put me down so I could be satisfied."

Medical Experts Are Divided On Jackson's Playing Again

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Experts in orthopedic surgery and sports medicine are divided in their opinion about whether Bo Jackson, an all-star in both baseball and football and a media superstar, will be able to play either sport in the future.

At least one orthopedic surgeon, Russell Warren of the National Football League's New York Giants, said Tuesday that Jackson's hip injury, though serious, might not end his career.

But other orthopedic experts expressed serious doubt that Jackson could return to professional competition from their reading of the Kansas City Royals' medical report of Jackson's hip injury.

[In Haines, Florida, Jackson spoke with reporters in front of an empty locker at the Royals' spring training complex and bid an emotional farewell to teammates a day after he was released because of the hip injury, The Washington Post reported.

["They felt that they had to do what they did as a business aspect of baseball," said Jackson. "There are a lot of teams I would like to go to. Whoever decides to pick me, if I'm picked up, I'll play for. If not, I'll try out for somebody, and I'll make the team."

[The Major League Baseball Players Association's executive director, Don Feher, said the Royals had a right to release Jackson under the "lack of skill and ability" provision of the collective bargaining agreement.

["Based upon what I know, they can terminate the contract," said Feher.]

Jackson suffered complications from a fracture-dislocation of the hip incurred while playing for the Los Angeles Raiders in a National Football League playoff game on Jan. 13.

The complications are separate problems that involve damage to the bone and cartilage.

One is complete loss of the thin layer of cartilage that lines the ball and socket hip joint, and is known as traumatic chondrolysis. Cartilage helps protect bone by cushioning it from shocks. Loss of cartilage can be devastating, particularly to athletes, because adults are unable to form new cartilage.

The second complication is destruction of bone in one section of the femur, the thick thigh bone that connects the leg and pelvis at the hip. The damage is called avascular necrosis because bone cells die due to a damaged blood supply. The condition is also known as aseptic necrosis and osteonecrosis.

The Royals' team physician, Steve Joyce, said Jackson's prognosis for returning to competitive athletics is uncertain. Joyce discovered the necrosis during an examination in February. Tests last Friday showed a worsening of the cartilage and bone problems.

Joyce's report of those tests and his recommendation that Jackson would not be able to play baseball this season led the Royals to release him.

James R. Andrews, the orthopedic surgeon who has treated Jackson in Birmingham, Alabama, said he would wait to see how well Jackson's injuries healed over the next several months before determining whether Jackson could play again.

"It's such a weird injury," particularly for the damage to progress so rapidly, said James Garrick, an orthopedist and sports medicine specialist in San Francisco.

Aseptic necrosis is more common outside of sports and can occur at any age. It sometimes occurs in automobile accidents when victims bang a knee against the dashboard and the force of the injury dislocates the hip.

If Jackson does come back to play, Garrick said, baseball was a more likely choice than football. Because football players twist and pivot as they run, they tend to put more stress on the hip joint than a baseball player who tends to run straight.

Dr. Clement B. Sledge, a specialist in hip surgery at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, said he believed it was unlikely that Jackson could return to professional athletics unless his injury "takes a miraculous course."

"Every injured athlete says he can return and really believes it," Sledge said. At this stage many doctors would not tell an athlete whose whole life has been involved in sports that his career was at an end without easing into it.

"A physician's role is not to completely destroy hope, give a patient a little glimmer even when it may not be statistically warranted," Sledge said.

■ 'Tears and Sadness'

"The tears that I have and the sadness that I have are for leaving my teammates," Jackson said in Florida. "The tears that I have are for leaving friends. It's hard for me in my situation to make new friends. Besides that, my mental state is way better than anybody thought it would be."

Jackson, who said he would like to come back and play for the Royals if and when he returns to baseball, said he plans to spend the summer with his family and continue rehabilitation on the hip.

"I still have my home, my family," Jackson said. "Business deals down the road."

Chuck Burton/The Associated Press

Patrick Ewing and Charlotte's Johnny Newman had trouble corraling the ball, but Ewing scored 25 of his 41 points in the second half as New York won for the 10th time in 12 games, 97-79.

Lakers Dethrone Trail Blazers in NBA Pacific Division

The Associated Press

The Los Angeles Lakers have ended the Portland Trail Blazers' season-long reign atop the National Basketball Association's Pacific Division.

The Lakers, with James Worthy scoring 26 points and Magic Johnson adding 18 and 11 assists without playing the fourth quarter, beat the crosstown Clippers, 119-105, on Tuesday night while the Trail Blazers were losing, 136-126, at Golden State for their eighth defeat in 11 games.

In San Antonio, the Sacramento Kings broke the NBA single-season record with their 29th straight road loss, 104-101.

The Detroit Pistons got good news: Isiah Thomas can rejoin the team during the final week of the regular season, according to the physician who Tuesday removed the cast and two stabilizing pins he had inserted into Thomas's injured wrist Jan. 29. The All-Star guard will have to wear a splint for at least three weeks.

AC Milan Ousted As Marseille Gains Cup Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AC Milan's reign as soccer's European king ended Wednesday when Chris Waddle scored the matchwinner in a 1-0 victory for Olympique Marseille of France.

Holders of the Champions' Cup for the last two seasons, the Milanese side fell to Waddle's 75th-minute volley, having tied the French squad, 1-1, in the home leg at San Siro in Milan.

It was the second year in a row that Marseille has reached the semifinals, keeping it on course toward becoming the first French team to win the trophy.

On a contrasting night of gloom for Italy's seven-strong field in the quarterfinals of the three European club competitions, Sampdoria of Genoa also waved goodbye to its title in the Cup Winners' Cup competition.

The Genoa side was held to a 2-2 draw at home by Legia Warsaw and was eliminated, 3-2, on aggregate.

One of three Italian sides to complete a clean sweep of Europe's three club cup competitions last season, Sampdoria now must concentrate on maintaining its lead in the Italian league.

The other Milan club, Internazionale, still has a league and UEFA Cup double to chase after beating Atalanta, another Italian squad, 2-0 to advance to the semifinal. AS Roma also advanced, defeating Anderlecht, 3-2.

Without suspended Dutch striker Marco Van Basten, AC Milan was a pale imitation of the side that trounced Romania's Steaua Bucharest, 4-0, in the 1989 final and edged Portugal's Benfica, 1-0, last season.

Marseille's goalkeeper, Pascal Olmeta, was very active in blunting any Milan balls near the goal.

Then, suddenly, Marseille ignited the crowd of 38,000 at the Marseille Stade Velodrome with Waddle's goal.

Abedi Pele centered the ball to Papin in the middle of the field near edge of the penalty area. Papin headed a short lob pass to Waddle on the right side who kicked the ball in midflight past Milan's diving goalie, Sebastiano Rossi.

With one minute left, one of the light towers went out, plunging the stadium into semi-darkness. The referee stopped the match. The power was resumed but the Italian players and officials refused to continue to play.

Karlsson finally brought the ball down to the Marseille end of the field and placed it there, demanding the Italians return to the field.

He counted off the remaining seconds and whistled the end of the game.

Moscow Spartak 3, Real Madrid 1: After holding Real Madrid to a 0-0 draw in the first leg, the Soviet team eliminated the Spaniards with the victory Wednesday in Madrid. Emilio Butragueno opened the score in the ninth minute for Real Madrid. But Igor Radchenko equalized in the 19th and he added a second goal in the 37th for Spartak. Valleri Shmarov made it 3-1 in the 63d.

Red Star Belgrade 2, Dynamo Dresden 1: In Dresden, Germany, Red Star Belgrade advanced after the match was abandoned when the crowd rioted.

Red Star was leading the return leg, 2-1, when the Spanish referee Aladren called off the game in the 82d minute. They went through on the strength of their 3-0 first leg triumph. The second leg score did not count, officials said.

Riot police moved in with water cannons to disperse several hundred hooligans that had gathered in the standing galleries near the Belgrade goal after they began to throw objects at the Yugoslav players.

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Legia Warsaw 2, Sampdoria 2: In Genoa, flashy center-forward Woyciech Kowalczyk gave Legia a 2-0 lead by scoring on fast counterattacks in the 19th and 54th minute.

Forward Roberto Mancini made it 2-1 with an angled shot in the 67th minute, and striker Gianluca Vialli gave his team a tie with a hard shot from the penalty area limit in the 88th.

Barcelona 1, Dynamo Kiev 1: In Barcelona, the Spaniards advanced on a 4-3 aggregate score. Barcelona had won, 3-2, in the first leg in Kiev.

Sergei Yuran opened the score for Dynamo in the 61st minute, and Guillermo Amor equalized in the 88th for Barcelona.

Juventus of Turin 3, Liege 0: In Turin, the Italian team tallied all its goals in the first half to advance on 6-1 aggregate.

Young striker Pierluigi Casiraghi scored the opener in the 10th minute with a powerful header on a cross from German winger Thomas Hässler. An own goal by Liege defender Bernard Wegria put Juventus on 2-0 in the 15th. Hassler, with a cannon ball from an angled position, made it three four minutes later.

UEFA CUP

Brondy 4, Torpedo Moscow 2: Brondby became the first Danish team to reach the semifinals of a European club soccer competition by beating Torpedo Moscow on penalty shots in Moscow.

Torpedo, although outplayed, scraped into extra time when substitute Oleg Sherimbekov scored in the 87th minute off a misdirected defensive header to make the aggregate score 1-1. Brondby had won its home quarterfinal leg, 1-0.

AS Roma 3, Anderlecht 2: In Brussels, AS Roma advanced as Rudi Völler scored the three goals for Roma, at 22, 55 and 70 minutes. The Romans dominated, although Anderlecht attacked most of the time, and needed only three counterattacks to ruin Anderlecht's hope for a home victory.

The desperate Anderlecht players threw all their left strength into the fight during the last quarter, scoring twice, by Wim Kooiman in the 74th minute and Nii Lamptey in the 82d.

Internazionale 2, Atalanta 0: In Milan, forward Aldo Serena put Inter ahead in the 60th minute, with a precise header on a cross from his German teammate Lothar Matthäus.

Matthäus made Inter's qualification certain three minutes later, with a cannon ball from 25 meters, on a free kick. *(AP, Reuters)*

Kronberger Gains Title as Wiberg Wins Last Slalom

Reuters

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire — Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden used a blistering fast second run Wednesday to win the women's final World Cup slalom of the season while Petra Kronberger of Austria finished third to clinch the season's title.

Wiberg, who burst into prominence this year after winning the giant slalom world championship, sped down the 59-gate course in 47.58 seconds in her second run to claim victory with a total time of 1 minute, 32.87 seconds.

Vreni Schneider came down in 47.72 to take second place, just eight-hundredths of a second behind Wiberg.

Kronberger, the runaway winner of the World Cup overall championship, had missed the last four World Cup races because of a shin injury and was sixth fastest after her first run. But she moved up to third place with an impressive time of 48.25 for a combined 1:33.63.

Wiberg's victory gave her second place in the season's final slalom standings behind Kronberger.

First-run leader Blanca Fernández-Ochoa of Spain had a disappointing second run of 49.51 seconds to fall from contention.

Dykstra Given Year's Probation

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Len Dykstra, the Philadelphia Phillies' outfielder, was placed on one year's probation Wednesday by the commissioner of major league baseball because of his gambling.

Dykstra, who last week testified to losing $78,000 during poker games in Mississippi, must report to the commissioner's office on a regular basis during the probationary period.

Further gambling activity will result in more severe discipline, said the commissioner, Fay Vincent.

"Mr. Dykstra fully cooperated with representatives of the commissioner's office," Vincent said in a statement. "He exhibited remorse and acknowledged that he had injured baseball and damaged his own reputation. He gave me his full assurance he would not engage in such conduct again."

Dykstra, 28, refused to discuss the matter before and after the Phillies' exhibition game against the Los Dodgers Angeles Dodgers at Vero Beach, Florida.

The Phillies issued a statement in which Dykstra was quoted as saying: "I'm glad it's over with. I'm sorry it happened. I'm sorry if any fans got hurt. I learned my lesson."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Boston	47	18	.731	—
Philadelphia	36	29	.554	12
New York	33	33	.500	15½
Washington	23	41	.359	24½
New Jersey	21	44	.323	27
Miami	20	46	.303	28½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Chicago	49	15	.766	—
x-Detroit	41	25	.621	9
Milwaukee	40	27	.597	10½
Atlanta	37	29	.561	13
Indiana	32	34	.485	18
Cleveland	23	41	.359	26
Charlotte	19	46	.292	30½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	42	22	.656	—
x-Utah	43	22	.662	—
Houston	41	24	.631	1½
Dallas	24	40	.375	18
Minnesota	21	43	.328	21
Orlando	21	43	.328	21
Denver	18	47	.277	24½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-L.A. Lakers	48	18	.727	—
x-Portland	47	18	.723	½
x-Phoenix	45	20	.692	2½
Golden State	35	30	.538	12½
Seattle	30	34	.469	17
L.A. Clippers	23	43	.348	25
Sacramento	18	46	.281	29

x-clinched playoff berth

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New York 21 27 22 27—97
Charlotte 17 20 25 17—79

Ewing 18-25 5-5 41, Vandeweghe 4-8 2-2 10; Chapman 8-18 5-6 22, Newman 6-14 5-5 17. Rebounds: New York 52 (Ewing 8), Charlotte 53 (Chapman 6). Assists: New York 30 (Ewing 7), Charlotte 19 (Bogues, Chapman 5).

Boston 26 32 24 10—92
Atlanta 35 24 20 25—104

Gamble 11-18 2-3 24, Lewis 8-16 5-6 21; Webb 8-15 9-9 26, Wilkins 8-21 5-6 21. Rebounds: Boston 59 (Parish 11), Atlanta 52 (Malone 11). Assists: Boston 23 (Shaw 8), Atlanta 18 (Webb 5).

Houston 30 19 17 30—96
Minnesota 30 25 21 19—95

Olajuwon 11-15 3-3 25, K. Smith 8-12 4-4 20; Campbell 14-31 3-4 32, Mitchell 10-21 6-7 26. Rebounds: Houston 52 (Olajuwon 14), Minnesota 64 (Mitchell 14). Assists: Houston 22 (K.Smith 8), Minnesota 26 (Richardson 9).

Miami 21 22 21 34—98
Milwaukee 30 28 32 21—111

Burton 9-14 6-7 24, Rice 7-10 3-4 19; Ellis 12-21 3-4 29, Brickowski 6-9 2-2 14. Rebounds: Miami 58 (Seikaly 17), Milwaukee 44 (Schayes 8). Assists: Miami 21 (Long, Coles 5), Milwaukee 32 (Humphries, Sikma 6).

Sacramento 16 27 30 28—101
San Antonio 31 19 33 21—104

Carr 12-17 5-5 29, Simmons 8-17 3-3 19; Robinson 10-20 10-12 30, Elliott 9-15 7-9 25. Rebounds: Sacramento 52 (Simmons 14), San Antonio 48 (Robinson 15). Assists: Sacramento 27 (Sparrow 7), San Antonio 18 (Robinson 4).

L.A. Clippers 21 19 26 39—105
L.A. Lakers 22 29 34 34—119

Manning 9-17 1-2 19, Norman 8-15 3-3 14; Worthy 13-17 0-0 26, Johnson 6-10 5-6 18, Scott 8-13 1-1 18. Rebounds: LA Clippers 54 (Manning 10), LA Lakers 44 (Divac 9). Assists: LA Clippers 25 (Grant 9), LA Lakers 41 (Johnson 11).

Portland 29 29 35 33—126
Golden State 40 43 27 27—136

Kersey 14-21 6-8 35, Drexler 13-21 2-2 30; Richmond 16-19 7-7 40, Hardaway 10-22 5-5 29. Rebounds: Portland 48 (Drexler 7), Golden State 52 (Lister 9). Assists: Portland 32 (Drexler 11), Golden State 24 (Hardaway 11).

NIT Results

SECOND ROUND, TUESDAY
Massachusetts 78, Fordham 74
Siena 63, South Carolina 58

SOCCER

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Hertha BSC Berlin 1
FC Kaiserslautern 3, FC Cologne 2
Karlsruhe 2, Hamburger SV 2

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Roda JC 6, Ajax Amsterdam 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

Commissioner's Office

Reinstated Rick Leach, outfielder, from disqualified list; San Francisco then put Leach on waivers to give him unconditional release.

American League

DETROIT—Traded Torey Lovullo, infielder, to N.Y. Yankees for Mark Leiter, pitcher.

KANSAS CITY—Waived Mel Stottlemyre Jr., pitcher, to give him unconditional release. Sent Victor Cole, Joel Johnson, Mike Magnante, Carlos Maldonado and Victor Wagner, pitchers; Sean Berry and Bob Hamelin, infielders; Harvey Pulliam, outfielder; and Jorge Pedre, catcher, to minor-league camp for reassignment.

N.Y. YANKEES—Traded Mark Leiter, pitcher, to Detroit for Torey Lovullo, infielder; assigned Lovullo to Columbus, International League.

TEXAS—Optioned Gerald Alexander, Cedric Shaw, Roger Pavlik, Barry Manuel and Mark Petkovsek, pitchers, and Rob Maurer, infielder, to Oklahoma City, American Association. Optioned Robb Nen, pitcher, and Jose Hernandez, infielder, to Tulsa, Texas League. Returned Dan Smith, pitcher; Ivan Rodriguez and Barry Winford, catchers; and Don Peltier and Nick Capra, outfielders, to minor-league camp for reassignment.

TORONTO—Named John Poloni pitching coach of Syracuse, International League. Steve Mingori pitching coach of Knoxville, Southern League, and Darren Balsley pitching coach of Myrtle Beach, South Atlantic League.

National League

ATLANTA—Optioned Matt Turner, pitcher; Brian Hunter, outfielder; and Mike Bell, infielder, to Richmond, International League. Optioned Pat Gomez and Ben Rivera, pitchers, and Vinny Castilla, infielder to Greenville, Southern League. Sent William Brennan, John Davis and Tom McCarthy, pitchers; Rico Rossy, infielder, and Joe Szekely, catcher, to minor-league camp for reassignment.

CHICAGO—Waived Jose Nunez and Joe Kraemer, pitchers.

HOUSTON—Sent Harold Allen, Ryan Bowen, Keith Kaiser, Butch Henry, and Rob Mallicoat, pitchers; Tony Eusebio, Scott Makarewicz, Scott Servais and Kevin Scott, catchers; Andy Mota and Andujar Cedeno, infielders; Kenny Lofton and Bert Hunter, outfielders; to minor league camp for reassignment. Released Bill Laskey, pitcher.

TENNIS

Players Championships

In Key Biscayne, Florida

MEN'S SINGLES

Third Round

Andre Agassi (3), U.S., def. Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2, 7-5; Sergei Bruguera, Spain, def. Jakob Hlasek (12), Switzerland, 6-1, 6-2; David Wheaton, U.S., def. Kevin Curren, U.S., 3-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5; Cristiano Caratti, Italy, def. Rodolphe Gilbert, France, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

Fourth Round

Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, def. Michael Stich (15), Germany, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; Jim Courier (13), U.S., def. Guy Forget (4), France, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; Derrick Rostagno, U.S., def. Wayne Ferreira, South Africa, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4; Richey Reneberg, U.S., Tomas Carbonell, Spain, 7-6 (7-1), 7-6 (7-3); Emilio Sanchez (7), Spain, def. Michael Chang (10), U.S., 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Marc Rosset, Switzerland, def. Patrick McEnroe, U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

Jennifer Capriati (6), U.S., def. Barbara Paulus (9), Australia, 6-1, 6-3; Ginger Helgeson, U.S., def. Regina Rajchrtova, Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; Mary Joe Fernandez (4), U.S., def. Pam Shriver, U.S., 6-2, 6-4.

Quarterfinals

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (7), Switzerland, 6-1, 6-3; Gabriela Sabatini (3), Argentina, def. Zina Garrison (5), U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

BASEBALL

Exhibition Games

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
N.Y. Yankees (ss) 3, N.Y. Mets (ss) 0
Houston 8, Kansas City 6, 10 innings
Los Angeles 9, Atlanta 4
Montreal 11, Cincinnati 7
N.Y. Yankees (ss) 8, Baltimore (ss) 4
Pittsburgh 6, Minnesota 0
Texas 9, Chicago White Sox 0
St. Louis 11, Toronto 3
Baltimore (ss) 5, Detroit (ss) 1
Chicago Cubs 12, Oakland 11
San Francisco 7, San Diego 6
Boston 3, Detroit (ss) 1
N.Y. York Mets (ss) 5, Philadelphia 4
(ss denotes split-squad games)

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	38	31	5	81	315	279
N.Y. Rangers	34	28	12	80	272	240
New Jersey	31	31	12	74	258	246
Philadelphia	33	33	7	73	237	243
Washington	33	34	6	72	235	243
N.Y. Islanders	23	41	10	56	210	270

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Boston	41	23	10	92	270	243
x-Montreal	37	28	10	84	260	234
x-Hartford	31	34	10	72	222	250
x-Buffalo	27	29	17	71	262	255
Quebec	14	48	12	40	211	332

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Chicago	45	22	6	96	257	192
x-St. Louis	41	22	11	93	288	240
x-Detroit	33	36	8	74	260	274
x-Minnesota	26	36	14	66	239	244
Toronto	21	44	9	51	233	300

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Calgary	43	24	7	93	316	238
x-Los Angeles	42	23	9	93	313	233
x-Edmonton	35	34	5	75	258	251
Vancouver	26	41	9	61	233	302
Winnipeg	25	40	11	61	251	276

x-clinched playoff berth

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis 1 1 0—2
Washington 0 1 0—1

Hull (50), Chase (7); Miller (22). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Beaupre) 9-8-6—23. Washington (on Riendeau) 9-7-11—27.

Boston 1 0 0 0—1
Hartford 0 1 0 0—1

Christian (31); Houda (1). Shots on goal: Boston (on Whitmore) 11-5-8-4—28. Hartford (on Moog) 1-12-5-4—22.

Pittsburgh 2 2 0—4
New Jersey 1 1 3—5

Jagr (24), Samuelsson (4), Gilhen (14), M. Lemieux (15); Albelin (2), Cigar (8), Shanahan (26), Sundstrom 2 (15). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Terreri) 10-6-5—21. New Jersey (on Barrasso) 9-11-13—33.

Edmonton 4 1 1 1—7
Quebec 2 3 1 0—6

Graves (7), Simpson (30), Brown (2), Muni (1), Anderson (20), Beukeboom (3), Messier (11); Lafleur (11), Hrkac 2 (14), Sakic 3 (46). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Cloutier, Tugnutt) 11-9-4-4—28. Quebec (on Ranford) 9-7-4-1—22.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

Striking Out in L.A.

WASHINGTON — The Los Angeles Police Department started spring training early this year. I went out to the park to see them work out.

"How are you hitting 'em?" I asked a policeman swinging several bats.

"Not bad," he replied, spitting out a wad of tobacco. "It takes a little time to get into condition. But it doesn't take long to become a slugger."

Buchwald

"What's that guy doing over there?" I inquired.

"He's hitting foul balls with a cattle prod. It's his way of keeping his eye on the ball."

"Are people still trying out for the team?" I wanted to know. "Or are all the slots full?"

"We always have room for a few good players. This is a tough league, and the men burn out very fast."

"I saw some of the team at play on television last night," I said. "Talk about batting practice."

The policeman sounded angry. "That videotape of our practice should never have been shown. We were just horsing around, and people thought we were playing for real."

"I must admit it looked as if you were playing for keeps," I said. "As a matter of fact, I heard them yelling something like 'kill the ump,' but it wasn't the ump they wanted to kill."

Now the policeman's face was livid. "You can't even have private practice any more without someone crashing the ball park. The guy who took that tape ought to be yoked."

"Why is that?"

"He didn't have a license to carry a video camera."

"I didn't know you needed a license to own a camcorder in Los Angeles."

"Not officially. We have been trying for years to have people in this town register their cameras. We're also trying to get them to wait seven days before they can purchase one. The man who took those pictures is a menace to society because he gave the L.A. Police Department Team a bad name."

"Your guys really put their heart into the sport," I said with admiration. "I've never seen anyone play such hard ball."

"We have a saying on this team that if you can't stand the heat from the fans, don't show up in uniform for the game."

"I'd like to ask this," I said. "Are there as many foul balls on this team as everyone says?"

□

He swung his club at an imaginary jaw. "Heck no. There are no more foul balls here than there are in any sport. The fact that we hit better than most cops means we attract all the attention."

"Do you think you'll see the scandal die down?"

"It always does. Look, you can't play in this league without someone getting hurt. After all, everyone knows that this is a contact sport. The only reason we're getting a bad press is that some people can't tell the difference on videotape between a strike and a hit."

"What about your manager, Daryl Gates? How does he feel about the team being suspended?"

"Not good at all."

U.S. Poetry Prize Restored After An 8-Year Lapse

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A poetry prize will be restored to the annual National Book Awards this year after an eight-year absence, the National Book Foundation has announced.

Recipients of the poetry prize, which was begun in 1950, have included William Carlos Williams, Wallace Stevens, Marianne Moore, Robert Lowell and James Merrill. The prize has not been awarded since 1983.

"Restoration of a prize with so remarkable a history is good news indeed for poetry lovers," said Joel Conarroe, who becomes foundation chairman on May 1. Along with poetry, $10,000 prizes for fiction and nonfiction books will be awarded in November. The foundation also awards a medal for distinguished contributions to American letters.

John Richardson: A Portrait of Picasso

By Grace Glueck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Writing about Picasso is a minefield," said John Richardson, whose biography of the artist has received glowing reviews.

"All the teasing and manipulation and legends and wicked tricks he played," Richardson said. "With him, you have to leave everything open-ended, leave room for another interpretation. You can't slam the door on anything."

Though "A Life of Picasso: Volume I, 1881-1906" (Random House) was written *"con amore,"* Richardson says, he doesn't let the artist get away with a thing.

For instance, he debunks the myth — put out by Picasso and his glorifiers — that the artist was a child prodigy at drawing. Not so, says Richardson, who shows that Picasso's youthful drawing ability was the result of "very, very hard work."

Also, as have other biographers, he cites numerous examples of Picasso's misogyny, often visible in his paintings of women. And he attributes to him manipulative, sadistic tendencies that led him to play off friends, and particularly women, against one another.

During an interview at his apartment in Manhattan — a delightfully cluttered Victorian whatnot of a place where Picasso drawings hang on the wall alongside an Andy Warhol portrait of Richardson — the London-born author told of the time that he and Douglas Cooper, the English art historian, had an argument over a large Picasso guitar assemblage in the artist's collection.

"I said it was horizontal; Douglas said it was vertical," Richardson said. "When we went to see Picasso, he agreed with me that it was horizontal. Then five minutes later, he told Douglas it was vertical."

The book took Richardson six years to write, with the research assistance of Marilyn McCully, an art historian. But in a sense it began nearly 40 years ago, in 1953, when Richardson met the 72-year-old Picasso through Cooper, with whom Richardson was sharing a house in France.

"At the time, Picasso's life was a shambles," Richardson recalled. "It was just after Françoise Gilot, his mistress for some years and the mother of his two youngest children, Claude and Paloma, had left him, and he was terribly lonely." He was about to meet Jacqueline Roque, who later became his last wife.

With Cooper, Richardson saw the artist regularly until 1962, when Richardson moved to New York. But he kept up with the couple until their deaths.

"I never felt that his personality was formidable," Richardson said. "I saw him being difficult and selfish with Jacqueline, but he was always an angel to me. He was so beguiling and I was so starry-eyed."

Richardson, now 67, started out by wanting to do a book about Picasso's portraits. "I got the idea from talking with Dora Maar," he said, referring to Picasso's companion from 1936 to 1945.

"She pointed out to me how Picasso's imagery changed every time his situation did, when he became involved with a new woman, a new circle of friends, even a new dog. Sometimes two women appear in one painting; in one there is Maar's dark hair on one side of the face, and the blond hair of a predecessor, Marie-Thérèse Walter, on the other. As Picasso himself said, his art is like a diary of his life."

But with one thing and another, Richardson never got to do that book.

When he moved to New York in 1962, he busied himself as an exhibition organizer and art adviser. He was also, successively, the head of Christie's New York office, a vice president of Knoedler's, the art gallery, and managing director of Artemis, an international consortium of art dealers.

In the spare time allowed him by these pursuits and a frenetic social life, he wrote trenchantly about the art world for various publications.

"About eight years ago, I decided to become a full-time writer and editor," said Richardson. "And I've done serious work on the book for six. It was much more daunting than I expected. There were so many obstacles that I wasn't prepared for, so many archives still blocked, like the papers of Jaime Sabartès, Picasso's secretary," which can't be looked at until 50 years after his death in 1968.

Neal Boenzi/The New York Times

Biographer John Richardson surrounded by Picassos.

The book covers the first 25 years of Picasso's life, beginning with his birth in Malaga, Spain, to an untalented artist, José Ruiz Blanco, and his wife, Maria Picasso López, and ending with his early success in Paris.

It stops just before the crowning achievement of Picasso's early career, the painting "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon," which ushered in Cubism.

In between, Richardson has given a vivid account of Picasso's schooling, his break with his academically minded father — whose subject as a painter was pigeons — his impoverished formative years in Barcelona, his obsessive superstition, and his struggle for recognition in Paris, where his friends included the poets Max Jacob and Guillaume Apollinaire and the patrons Leo and Gertrude Stein.

But this chronicle is immeasurably enriched by sharp Richardsonian insights and analyses.

Attempting to trace the sources of Picasso's genius, for example, Richardson cites as a factor the artist's Andalusian heritage of the *"mirada fuerte,"* a gaze of such strong intensity that the eye could almost literally feel its object. "For Picasso this demonic Andalusian birthright would be a lifelong source of anguish, also a lifelong source of power," he writes.

One of the book's strengths is that its scholarship does not get in the way of its readability.

"I've been criticized for my lack of academic credentials in writing the book, but it seems to me that's an advantage," Richardson said. "If the writing has a clarity, it's because I have to make things understandable to myself. I'd be confronted by these baffling problems — for instance, the meaning of the Blue Period masterpiece 'La Vie,' a painting that has foxed everybody — and little by little explain them to myself. I tried to keep the jargon to a minimum."

Richardson — born to a general knighted by Queen Victoria and the daughter of a lady's maid to the Rothschilds — has been tracking Picasso since the age of 13, when he studied art with what he cited as "very progressive" teachers at Stowe, a public school in Buckinghamshire. Later, he attended the Slade School of Art, part of the University of London.

"I found I was a rotten painter," he said. So he got a job as art, ballet and fiction critic for The New Statesman in London, sometimes using the pseudonym of Richard Johnson.

Eventually, he met Cooper, and went to live with him in Provence, in the South of France. There, he produced books on Braque and Manet.

In the early 1960s, his friendship with Cooper ended in a blowup over the authenticity of some paintings, and the two didn't speak for 20 years. "He feuded with all of his friends," Richardson said. "But shortly before his death, we met and became friendly again. He'd wanted to write a Picasso biography, but by this time he was sick and simply didn't have the strength to do it. I was the sorcerer's apprentice who took over." The book is dedicated to Cooper, who died in 1984.

There are three more volumes to go, and Richardson seems confident they will come about. But he sighed as he said so. "In Volume II, I'll have to climb the Everest of 'Demoiselles d'Avignon.'"

PEOPLE

Only Applause Greets 'Klinghoffer' Premiere

Belgian authorities provided heavy security at the opening of "The Death of Klinghoffer," an opera based on the Achille Lauro hijacking and the slaying of a handicapped American on board. The opening night would have been delayed for fear of terrorism if the Gulf war were still being fought, said **Louis Tobback**, the interior minister. He was responsible for security in the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, where the show opened Tuesday. But "The Death of Klinghoffer," directed by **Peter Sellars**, ended its first night with nothing more violent than the loud clapping of a sellout crowd for Sellars, the composer **John Adams**, the librettist **Alice Goodman** and the choreographer **Mark Morris**. The three-hour production, with a cast of 200, deals with the killing of wheelchair-confined **Leon Klinghoffer** during the 1985 hijacking of the cruise ship. After six more performances in Brussels, the production will move to Lyon next month.

□

Martha Graham, 96, was released from a hospital a month after being admitted for pneumonia. "She's home and well," said **Ron Protas**, an associate artistic director at Graham's Center of Contemporary Dance in New York.

□

All those times **President George Bush** mispronounced the Iraqi leader's name — it was supposedly deliberate. The upcoming Washingtonian magazine claims that the CIA directed him to pronounce it "SAD-dam" because, sources at its headquarters said, with that emphasis the word means "a little boy who cleans out the shoes of old men."

□

Mike Wallace, 72, hospitalized after a fainting spell last week, is ready to resume work for "60 Minutes" after receiving a heart pacemaker, CBS says.

□

Andy Williams, the 60-year-old crooner best known for his rendition of "Moon River," plans to marry his 35-year-old fiancee in May. The singer, who had his own TV variety show from the late 1950s into the '70s, will exchange vows with **Debbie Haas**, his longtime girlfriend. It will be the second marriage for both.

Today's
INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
Appears on Page 8

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- Secretarial Positions, *Tuesdays;*
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ROME, MAY 3, 1991
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MAY 2
The conference will open with a dinner to be addressed by **Gianni De Michelis**, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy.

MAY 3
KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Manfred Wörner, Secretary General, NATO, Brussels
THE FUTURE POLITICAL & STRATEGIC ARCHITECTURE OF EUROPE
François Heisbourg, Director, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, London
Brigadier General Luigi Caligaris, Defense Correspondent, Corriere della Sera and Rai-TG1, Rome
Professor Laurence Martin, Director, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, London
Professor Dr Michael Stürmer, Director, Stiftung, Wissenschaft und Politik, Ebenhausen, Germany
Dr Gregory Treverton, Senior Fellow and Director Europe-America Project, Council on Foreign Relations, New York
FUTURE MILITARY REQUIREMENTS OF EUROPEAN DEFENSE
General John Galvin, Supreme Allied Commander (Europe), SHAPE, Belgium
General Sir Martin Farndale, Chairman, The Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies and former Commander, Northern Army Group, UK
Lieutenant General Georges Fricaud-Chagnaud, Le Chargé de Mission auprès du Ministre, Ministère de la Défense, France
Admiral Mario Porta, former Chief of Defense Staff, Italy
Dr Lothar Rühl, former State Secretary, Ministry of Defense, Germany
Luncheon Speaker: **Virginio Rognoni**, Minister for Defense, Italy
KEYNOTE ADDRESS
***Roland Dumas**, Foreign Minister, France
THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY IN EUROPE: COMPETITION, COOPERATION & RATIONALIZATION
Riccardo Perissich, Director General, International Markets and Industrial Affairs, EC
Enrico Bocchini, Chairman, Fincantieri, Italy
Antonio Sanchez Camara, Chairman, Empresa Nacional Bazan, Spain
Raimond Germerhausen, Chairman, Rheinmetal GmbH, Germany
Sir Donald Hall, Deputy Chairman, GEC Marconi Ltd, UK
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VALEDICTORY REMARKS
Cocktails
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REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £350.00. This includes lunch, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation. Please note fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £40.00 charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before April 19, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions can be made at any time.

For security reasons, places will be strictly limited and registrations must be received no later than April 24.

OPENING DINNER: The opening dinner on Thursday, 2 May, will be addressed by Gianni De Michelis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy. Dinner fee: £50.00.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Delegates will be advised of the conference location upon registration.

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